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ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC
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Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings
THE LIBRARY OF
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SERIAL RECORD

BYLAND ABBEY

By

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SIR CHARLES PEERS, C.B.E., F.B.A., M.F.S. EXCHANGE
Formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

HISTORY

IN 1134 the Abbey of Furness, then belonging to the Order of Savigny, sent out a colony to Calder in Coughland, 12 monks with one Gerold as their Abbot. But four years later the new abbey was plundered and burnt by the Scots and the colony returned to Furness. Abbot Gerold being unwilling to renounce his rank, difficulties arose, and in the end he decided to go with his monks to Archbishop Thurstan of York, who had shown himself well inclined towards monks. On their way they came to Thirsk, where Gundreda de Albin, mother of Roger de Mowbray, received them kindly, and with her son's agreement sent them to Hood, near Thirsk, where a relation of her family, one Robert de Alneto, who had been a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Whitby, was living as a hermit. In a short time the hermit joined their order and the monks settled down at Hood. But this was only for a few years. As their possessions and numbers increased, the site became too small, and the gift of the vill of Byland in 1143 made occasion for a removal into Ryedale. There Roger de Mowbray gave them a site on the right bank of the Rye, not far from the Cistercian Abbey of Rievaulx, which had been settled on the left bank twelve years before by Walter l'Espece. The place was in itself suitable enough, but the two houses

were too near each other. Each monastery could hear the other's bells at all hours of the day and night, "which was not fitting and could by no means be endured." As the later arrivals, the Byland monks had to give way, and once more, in 1147, they set forth on a journey, this time westward over the moor, to a new site given them by Roger de Mowbray, "two carucates of waste land in the territory of Cukwald below the hill of Blakhou." This is elsewhere called Stocking. Here they built a small stone church with a cloister and offices and settled down for a while. In this year the order of Savigny was absorbed into the Cistercian order, and Byland became a Cistercian house.

Abbot Gerold had died in 1142, and was succeeded by Abbot Roger, who remained in office no less than fifty-four years, retiring on account of old age in 1196. In his time the final journey was taken eastward to the site where the ruins of the Abbey are seen to-day.

The subsequent history of the Abbey was uneventful. It makes its one appearance in national history in 1322, when an invading Scottish force defeated and nearly captured King Edward II at Shaws Moor, near Byland.

At the suppression in 1539 the annual income of Byland was £295, and there were twenty-five monks beside the Abbot. The site was



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RIEVAULX ABBEY

YORKSHIRE

By

SIR CHARLES PEERS,

C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.

(Formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments)

THE first Cistercian abbey in Britain was founded in 1128 at Waverley, in Surrey. The north of England had to wait till 1131, when a mission under St. Bernard's direction left Clairvaux and, coming to Yorkshire, found a patron in Walter l'Espee. He granted to William, the first Abbot, and his 12 monks a site on the banks of the Rye, with nine carucates of land in Griff and Tilstone. The abbey, which was intended as a Cistercian mission centre, was soon in a position to send out colonies, to Melrose and Warden in 1136, to Dundrennan in 1142, and to Revesby in 1143; and its prosperity is otherwise shown by the fact that its church, the first large Cistercian church in Britain, must have been begun not long after the foundation, and that by the last quarter of the twelfth century practically the whole of the monastic buildings were built in permanent form. Under the third Abbot, Ailred (1147-1166), afterwards canonised, there are said to have been at Rievaulx 140 monks and 600 lay brothers. "so that the church swarmed with them, like a hive with bees."

There is but little recorded history of Rievaulx, but the buildings show that at the end of the twelfth century a costly reconstruction of one side of the cloister, with the warming-house, frater and kitchen, was undertaken, and about 1230 the far more costly enlargement of the eastern parts of the church, including the presbytery, tower and transepts. It is not surprising to hear that at the

end of the thirteenth century the Abbey was heavily in debt.

From this time little important building was done, and the decline of the house is shown by the taking down, as being too large for existing needs, of parts of the chapter-house, warming house and dormitory in the fifteenth century.

At the Suppression in 1539 there were 22 monks, and the income of the house was £351.

Inventories of the lead and timber have been preserved, and are valuable as evidence for the arrangement of the buildings in the last days of the Abbey. The site was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and passed with the descent of the Helmsley estates to the families of Manners, Villiers and Duncombe. In 1918 the Abbey ruins were placed under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works.

The site of Rievaulx Abbey has a considerable fall westwards, and is so contracted that the builders have had to ignore the ordinary rules, and have set the monastic church nearly due north and south instead of east and west. But ancient references to the buildings always describe them as if they had the normal orientation, and for convenience sake this practice is here continued.

The river Rye ran at the foot of the slope on which the Abbey stands when its buildings were first laid out, but the water supply was not taken from the river, but from springs on the hillside. The water was brought to a conduit house near the west end

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HARLECH CASTLE

THE LITHOGRAPHIC
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HISTORY

THERE is no record in Welsh history to prove any occupation of the castle rock at Harlech before the thirteenth century, although from the evidence of the many hut circles and enclosures on the neighbouring hillsides, it is reasonable to assume an earlier occupation of the site.

The history of this castle begins, therefore, at the time of the defeat of the Welsh by Edward I. After the death in 1282 of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, the last native Prince of Wales, Edward I advanced to Conway in March, 1283, and started to build a chain of castles at strategic points on the north coast of Wales. As part of the scheme for the organisation of the country an army was sent by way of Caernarvon to Harlech, whilst at the same time communications were kept up by sea.

The earliest record we have of expenditure on the castle at Harlech is in the reign of Edward I when, during 1285, some £205 was spent on making the rock-cut ditch in front of the castle. The earliest building accounts for masonry date from 1286 and between that year and 1290 over £8,392 was spent. This large sum suggests that the castle was almost complete by the latter date, an assumption borne out in the architecture of the building.

During the rising of Madoc ap Llywelyn in 1294-5 Harlech was besieged, but the defences were evi-

dently in full working order, as the castle resisted all attacks and its garrison of thirty-seven men was soon relieved. The castle was not again besieged until early in the fifteenth century, when Owen Glyndwr at the head of a national rising controlled, for a time, all North Wales: it is with his name, above all others, that Harlech Castle is associated.

Glyndwr took up arms in 1400 and waged a guerrilla warfare against the Marcher lords. An attack on Harlech in 1401 was averted only by the despatch of men-at-arms from Chester. As Glyndwr, however, retained control of the country, the conditions for the garrison at Harlech grew steadily worse. In October, 1403, a force of French and Bretons landed in South Wales, but being unable to take the castles of Carmarthen and Kidwelly, sailed northward and endeavoured to capture Caernarvon. This attack was also a failure, and so was a more serious one in 1404 in which Glyndwr joined: but by this time a crisis had arisen at Harlech.

In the previous October the garrison had mutinied, as it was thought that William Hunt, the Constable, intended to surrender the castle to the Welsh. Hunt was seized and imprisoned by the garrison and his place taken by two others, "Sir Lewis" and "Fevian Colier." But pestilence and desertion had so



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BASINGWERK ABBEY

FLINTSHIRE

BY

A. J. TAYLOR, M.A., F.S.A.

Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales



HISTORY

BASINGWERK ABBEY stands on a small plateau overlooking the estuary of the Dee. The land belonged to the manor of Greenfield, held at the time of the Domesday Inquest (1086) by Hugh d'Avranches, Earl of Chester. Its name, meaning the *weorc* or fort of Bassa's people, in Welsh "Dinas Basi," shows it to be a site of some antiquity, though the character and date of the "work" cannot now be determined. Sherds of pottery found on the site point to occupation during the Roman period. Wat's Dyke (c. 750), the first effective frontier of the Mercian advance, terminated at or very near Basingwerk, and the name may perhaps commemorate a refortification of the *weorc* at this time as part of the English defensive system. It may then have served as a base in the next stage of the advance represented by the more westerly Offa's Dyke. Cenwulf, Offa's successor in the Mercian kingdom, died at Basingwerk in 821, perhaps while organising new campaigns against the Welsh. Nothing more is heard of Basingwerk until after the Norman Conquest.

The abbey of St. Mary was founded in 1132 by Ranulf II, Earl of Chester, for monks of the French order of Savigny. It was the only foreign monastery established in North Wales under Henry I. The monks of Savigny followed a strict form of the rule of St. Benedict. Their first English house was founded in 1123 at Preston, whence, four years later, they migrated to Furness. Neath Abbey, the only other Savigniac house in Wales, was founded by Richard de Grainville in 1130.

Other houses were founded in different parts of the country, but by the middle of the century the order had decayed, and in 1147 its English property was transferred to the Cistercians. In 1157 Basingwerk was affiliated to the Cistercian house of Buildwas in Shropshire, likewise originally established for Savigniacs. Soon afterwards Abbot Matthew of Basingwerk attempted to free the abbey from its subjection, but the arrangement of 1157 was reaffirmed.

The early history of the abbey is fragmentary. According to Henry II's confirmation of Ranulf's charter the monks dwelt at first in the Chapel of Basingwerk, possibly the Chapel of Basingwerk Castle, destroyed by Owain Gwynedd in 1166. The phrasing suggests that by the time of the King's grant (1157) the monks had already started building a permanent home. Giraldus Cambrensis passed the night at Basingwerk in 1188.

During the thirteenth century Basingwerk's position brought it into touch with important events. Close to the sea and the coast road into North Wales, it became Edward the First's headquarters while Flint Castle was being built in 1277. On the outbreak of the first Welsh war the monks transferred their allegiance to the English and received letters of protection from the king on the understanding "that they shall not communicate with the King's Welsh enemies and rebels or make any contract with them or make any gift of their goods to the said Welshmen or maintain them in any way." Basingwerk's close connection with the English forces is apparent from an



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PEVENSEY CASTLE



IN the latter part of the third century when Britain was a part of the Roman Empire the need to defend the eastern and southern coasts against the attacks of Saxon raiders brought about the building of a series of coastal forts extending from Norfolk to Hampshire. Pevensey was one of these forts, which are probably of more or less the same date. When the Roman Garrison was withdrawn from Britain these forts ceased to have defensive value, and only Pevensey and Portchester retained any military importance in the Middle Ages. In both, a Norman Castle has been built in a corner of the Roman fort.

The Roman Fort

Before the Roman fort was built the site was an uninhabited peninsula rising above the marshes near the mouth of the little River Ashburn. The sea came up to the south and east sides and formed a harbour sufficient for ships patrolling the neighbouring coasts.

The walls enclose an irregular oval of nearly ten acres. The principal entrance was on the west side and consisted of a rectangular gatehouse set behind and between two solid half-rounded bastions. These bastions still stand to parapet level, but only the lowest courses of the stonework to the gatehouse remain. There is, however, enough to show that the arched entrance through the gatehouse was 9 feet wide, that it was flanked by two rectangular rooms, and that the whole was

probably of two or more storeys. Midway in the north wall are the remains of a small postern about 7 feet wide, approached by a curved passage in the wall, and there is evidence also of a small entry in the south wall. The east gateway of the fort was a simple archway 10 feet wide, without gatehouse or flanking bastions, and must have led to the harbour. (The arch is restored.)

The walls generally are about 12 feet thick and are built of sandstone rubble with coursed facings of green sandstone and ironstone. Their foundations, as well as those of the gatehouse, are of flints and chalk held together by wooden beams on which the lowest mortar-built courses were laid.

The walls were built in sections by gangs working to some extent independently, and the junction between sections is in many cases visible. Both faces of the wall have offsets at the original ground level, but above this more care has been given to the appearance of the exterior face, which has its joints formed in a pink mortar made up with pounded brick, and includes bonding courses of red brick, ironstone and green sandstone. Along part of the north side and most of the south side the walls have collapsed, but elsewhere they stand to a height of 25 feet, whilst on the north-west side, four courses of the parapet wall are still existing—these have the characteristic pink Roman pointing and stand on a string-course at wall-walk level.

The bastions are rounded and



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CROXDEN ABBEY

Staffordshire

By

P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS,

T.D., M.A., F.S.A.

Inspector of Ancient Monuments for England.

HISTORY

THE Abbey of Our Lady at Croxden belonged to the Cistercian Order, and was founded in 1176 by Bertram de Verdon, who died in 1192 whilst accompanying Richard I on the third crusade.

The original monks came from Aunay in Normandy (between Bayeux and Falaise), a house founded by a relative of De Verdon: Aunay was thus regarded as the mother-house of Croxden. The first Abbot, however, was an Englishman named Thomas, who ruled the house for fifty-one years and died in 1229.

The first site had been at Alton, also in Staffordshire, but after a very brief sojourn there the community moved to Croxden in 1179. Building was begun at once, and in 1181 part of the church was dedicated—enough for the proper performance of the monastic offices. The eastern range was the next part to be constructed, to provide quarters for the brethren, but it was not till the time of the fifth Abbot, Walter London (1242-68), that the whole church was dedicated (1254) and the Chapter-house finished internally. The Frater (or Refectory) and Gatehouse were also completed under his rule, and the Kitchen, Infirmary and Lay-brothers' Dorter (or dormitory) were begun. The western range and precinct wall were not completed till 1280-90, and the Abbot's New Lodging not till 1360.

The history of the Abbey was fully recorded in a chronicle begun under

the ninth Abbot, Richard of Twyford (1294-7), by one of the monks, William of Shepshed, and continued by another down to 1374, after which the entries are not nearly so full. This chronicle really shows how uneventful was the history of the Abbey. A dispute with the Abbey of Dieulacres lasted intermittently for 100 years, and the Abbots of Croxden seem to have been constantly engaged in lawsuits about property. As with all Cistercian houses, work on the land was a major part of the community's activity, and Croxden specialised in breeding sheep for wool. During the fourteenth century the chronicle records various disasters, gales and floods, bad harvests and loss of livestock, damage to buildings, royal exactions for the French wars, labour troubles, and the Black Death; and during the fifteenth, when the discipline of all abbeys was getting lax, crimes and acts of violence, in which even the Abbot was involved.

In 1536 the Abbey was ordered to be suppressed, but in 1537 it purchased exemption for £100. The next year, however, the suppression was enforced, and on September 1st, 1538, the twenty-sixth Abbot, Thomas Chalner, and twelve brethren signed the deed of surrender.

After the dissolution the property passed through various hands, and in 1936 the then owner, W. G. Vickers, Esq., placed the ruins of the Abbey in the guardianship of the Commissioners of H.M. Works.

DESCRIPTION

The Abbey Church is most unfortunately cut in two by the public road, which runs diagonally across it, so that

the quire and north transept are on one side and the nave and south transept on the other,



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RICHBOROUGH CASTLE

HISTORY

(The letters in brackets refer to the plan)

RICHBOROUGH in Roman times lay on the east side of a small island in the wide channel of the Wantsum, which at that time separated Thanet and the Stonor Bank from the mainland of Kent.

Fragments of Early Iron Age pottery found on the site suggest that it was occupied several hundred years before the Christian era, but its importance in history begins with the Roman invasion of Britain in the reign of Claudius in A.D. 43. The invading army consisted of four legions and auxiliaries under the command of Aulus Plautius, and it is probable that the whole force landed here, because defensive ditches of the period have been found (A) enclosing a large area. The island was probably the Roman base until the success of the invasion was ensured, and was known to the Romans as Rutupia. Towards the end of the reign of Claudius (A.D. 41-54) it became a supply depôt, and some buildings (B4) were erected to the north of the main east-west road near the entrance of the earliest camp. About the same time a series of granaries and other large buildings were put up on the other side of the road (B1, B2, B3) and some other structures to the north (B5).

A little before or after A.D. 85 there was a big clearance of the site, all these wooden buildings being

swept away. The cause was the erection of a splendid marble-cased building, decked with bronze statues, probably in honour of the Emperor Domitian (A.D. 81-96) and to commemorate the final conquest of Britain by his general, Agricola. The foundation of this still exists (C). To this period belong the house (D1) and the cellar (N), while wattle-and-daub huts for the workmen stood on the site of some of the earlier houses (B4) and were probably burnt down when the work was over. Other remains of this period have been found elsewhere on the site.

During the second century A.D. the site appears to have been well occupied, as is shown by the building of two stone houses (E, D2), and by some evidence of a cemetery, well to the S.W. of the great foundation.

Of life during the first half of the third century there is little trace, but to the second half belongs the earth fort with triple ditches (F) which was probably dug for the protection of the coast from sea rovers. To the same period also belongs the tomb (G), part of which was cut away not very long after its construction for the building of the great stone walls of the "Saxon Shore Fort."

These walls are the most prominent feature of the site, and enclose a large and strong fort, which is one of a series of similar structures





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FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD CASTLE SOMERSET

HISTORY

FROM the reign of William Rufus to that of Richard III Farleigh was known as *Willelmus Montfort* and was held by the Montfort family who had a manor-house on the present site. But in 1234 and 1235 Reginald de Montfort sold the property to the marriage of one of Edward III's more trusted soldiers and diplomats; and he and his son held it until the latter died in 1369. His heir was his daughter, Elizabeth de Despauers, a childless widow, who in 1369-70 sold Farleigh to Sir Thomas de Hungerford, a Wiltshire squire from Heytesbury.

Sir Thomas, who had been Speaker of the House of Commons in 1377, proceeded to fortify the manor-house of Farleigh and in 1383 he obtained pardon for doing this without previous royal licence. He died there in 1395, and was buried in the chapel of St. Anne, which he had built on to the Parish church and his widow Joan was buried beside him in 1412.

His son Sir Walter, d. c. 1450, was a distinguished noble and also Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1430 he was summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Hungerford. From his time Farleigh became known as Farleigh Hungerford. He endowed two chantries, and built a house for the Chaplains a little East of the Church. He died in the decade of

millings in 1450, aged 60, and after a long and painful illness he was buried in the parish church. He was succeeded by his son, who he proved to have been born in 1419, and who died in 1447, leaving three sons, Robert, John and Edward. John and Edward were both accused of having murdered Sir Thomas Becket.

Robert, a more fervent Hungerford, died in 1485, leaving a son, Henry, who was a Baron of the Exchequer and a member of the Council of Regency of the young Edward VI. Henry was a devoted private soldier and a faithful servant of the King's army in France, where he died in 1500. He was buried in the parish church of Farleigh. He was succeeded by his son, Henry, who was a member of the Council of Regency of the young Edward VI. Henry was a devoted private soldier and a faithful servant of the King's army in France, where he died in 1500. He was buried in the parish church of Farleigh.

In September 1562 James, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Wiltshire and of Salisbury, who was a member of the Council of Regency of the young Edward VI, was killed in the battle of St. Albans. He was buried in the parish church of Farleigh.

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GISBOROUGH PRIORY YORKSHIRE



HISTORY

THE ruins of Gisborough Priory lie to the south of the parish church of St. Nicholas. They are exceedingly scanty and even the earliest engravings show little more than is now standing.

The Priory belonged to the order of Augustinian Canons and was dedicated to St. Mary. There is some dispute concerning the date of foundation. We are informed by all authorities that the house was founded by the great Norman Baron, Robert de Brus, on the advice of Pope Calixtus II and Thurstan, Archbishop of York. The dates 1119 and 1129 are put forward, the latter having the authority of Walter of Hemingburgh, usually accounted a judicious historian. But Calixtus II was elected pope in 1119 and died in 1124, and we have his own document confirming the foundation. We are therefore driven to accept 1119 as the proper date. The later date may be that of the fuller version of the charter of foundation, for there are two versions, one of which is far longer and contains more benefactions than the other. It is suggested that the second replaced the first entirely in the minds of the historians as the original, and that this in its final form is that cited by Walter of Hemingburgh. We are told in the later version that Robert de Brus, on the advice of the Pope and Archbishop, founded a monas-

tery for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine for the salvation of the souls of the King of England, of himself and his wife and children, which he endowed with the entire township of Gisborough with all that belonged to it, an area amounting in all to 10,000 acres, of which 2,000 were cultivated and the remainder moor and common. He gave also all Kirkleatham and the adjoining part of Coatham, and the advowsons of ten churches in Yorkshire and Durham. It is curious to note that he makes special mention of a gift of all his mills in Gisborough, on the condition that no one else should set up a mill in the parish without the Canons' full permission. Other donations are mentioned from various feudatories, and the family as a whole in subsequent years continued to show the same munificence, endowing the house with land in Cleveland, at Hart in Durham, and at Annandale. The foundation was confirmed by Henry I in whose reign the Augustinian order was introduced into England, and also by Henry II.

The possessions of the Priory continued to grow in later years, donations coming from all classes. Another point of interest is to be found in the many charitable charters which survive, devoting lands and revenues for free and perpetual alms for the poor, to the Prior and Convent



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KIRKHAM PRIORY

YORKSHIRE

By

SIR CHARLES PEERS, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments.



HISTORY

KIRKHAM was founded as a house of Augustinian or Black Canons by Walter Espec between 1122 and 1130, the first of three monastic houses to be founded by him. The other two were Cistercian, Rievaulx in 1132 and Warden in 1135.

The first prior of Kirkham was William, rector of Garton, uncle to the founder. The early history of the house is notable for what seems to have been the desire of a considerable number of the canons to join the Cistercian order, apparently under the auspices of Rievaulx Abbey. If, as seems likely, this matter took place during the life of the founder, his interest in the Cistercians, as founder of two houses of that order, may have had something to do with it.

A document printed in the Cartulary of Rievaulx published by the Surtees Society, No. CXLIX, page 108, sets forth an agreement made between some of the canons of Kirkham and the monks of Rievaulx, in which these canons, as distinct from the Prior of Kirkham and the rest of the canons, were to be provided with new monastic buildings, of a temporary nature, at Linton, and were to take with them from Kirkham all movable things, crosses, chalices, books, vestments, etc., and even the stained glass windows, in place of which they were to put windows of white glass. They were to leave at

Kirkham one bell, whichever they pleased, and they could take away all domestic utensils which they wanted. They would not leave Kirkham till a final agreement had been arranged, and if they had gone before the end of a year, were to retain all revenues which would fall due to them until a full year had expired. Finally, all canons and brothers of Kirkham living at the time were to have the same treatment in the Chapter and Order of Cîteaux as a monk of that Order. What actually happened as result of this agreement, we do not know; Kirkham at any rate remained an Augustinian priory to the end.

The interpretation of the agreement seems to be that Kirkham Priory was to become a Cistercian house, and that the canons who wished to remain in the Augustinian Order should go elsewhere to a new monastery to be built at Linton.

Just as the church at Rievaulx was greatly enlarged in the first half of the thirteenth century by a rebuilding starting from the east, so did it happen at Kirkham. The great new presbytery and choir was completed about the middle of the century, and for a few generations became the favourite burying-place of the founders, the lords of Helmsley. William de Roos, dying in 1258, was buried in the middle of the presbytery in front of the high altar; Robert, first



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FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD

CASTLE

SOMERSET



HISTORY

FROM the reign of William Rufus to that of Edward III Farleigh was known as Farleigh Montfort and was held by the Montfort family who had a manor-house on the present site. Between 1334 and 1348 Reginald de Montfort sold the property to de Burghersh, one of Edward III's most trusted soldiers and diplomats; and he and his son held it until the latter died in 1369. His heir was his daughter, Elizabeth le Despenser, a childless widow, who in 1369-70 sold Farleigh to Sir Thomas de Hungerford, a Wiltshire squire from Heytesbury.

Sir Thomas, who had been Speaker of the House of Commons in 1377, proceeded to fortify the manor-house of Farleigh, and in 1383 he obtained pardon for doing this without previous royal licence. He died there in 1398, and was buried in the chapel of St. Anne, which he had built on to the Parish church; and his widow Joan was buried beside him in 1412.

His son, Sir Walter Hungerford, was a distinguished soldier and also Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1426 he was summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Hungerford. From his time Farleigh became known as Farleigh Hungerford. He endowed two chantries, and built a house for the Chaplains a little East of the Church. He enlarged the Castle by

adding the Outer Court, and as this enclosed the parish church, he made that his chapel and built the present church in its stead. He died in 1449, leaving two surviving sons, Robert, the second baron, and Edmund, from whom descended the Hungerfords of Black Bourton.

Robert, second baron Hungerford, died in 1459, leaving a son, Robert, third baron, better known (from his wife's inheritance) as Lord Moleyns. Moleyns was a rough and unlucky soldier. He was involved in private warfare with his neighbour, and later was captured at Chastillon, where the last English army in Gascony was defeated, and was a prisoner seven years in France. He was attainted in 1461; and was finally captured in the Lancastrian rout at Hexham, and executed in 1464. His eldest son, Thomas, was attainted and executed in 1469; his wife and his youngest son, Walter, survived, but Farleigh had passed into other hands.

In September, 1462, it was granted to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who, on becoming King in 1483, granted it to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Norfolk fell on the field of Bosworth in 1485, and Walter Hungerford was knighted there, and in 1486 he recovered Farleigh. He died and was buried there in 1516, leaving an only son, Sir Edward, whose second wife was Agnes, widow of John

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CASTLE ACRE PRIORY



HISTORY

CASTLE Acre Priory belonged to the Order of Cluny, which was introduced into England about 1080 by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey, when he founded Lewes Priory. His son, William, the second Earl, founded Castle Acre in about 1090.

The Cluniac monasteries were exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and owned no ecclesiastical superior but the Pope, but they were subordinate to the Mother-house, and the Priors came each year to the Chapter at Cluny, which was presided over by the Abbot. The Prior of Lewes had precedence over the other Priors of English houses.

William de Warenne endowed his monastery with ample lands, all in East Anglia, but the original site, which was within the castle, proved too small, and within a few years the monks moved to the present site. The possessions of the priory increased. Among the benefactors were Kings Henry I and II, and Scotland, Steward to Allan, Earl of Richmond, after whom Scotland's Hall at Richmond Castle is named, who gave certain lands in Yorkshire, and was buried at Castle Acre.

The Priory figured little in history, but existing documents afford a few glimpses of events in its domestic life.

In 1259 the Prior of Lewes was ordered by the Chapter-General to punish the Prior of Castle Acre because, although formally sum-

moned, he did not come to the Chapter, nor send his excuses. In 1283 Prior William of Shoreham fortified Castle Acre against the Prior of Lewes and, with the help of the Earl of Warenne, defied all efforts to dislodge him in favour of Benedict of Cluny, who had been appointed in his place. In 1293 the Priory was in debt to the extent of "a thousand marks sterling," and the Prior of Lewes was instructed to set matters right. In 1294 it was reported that the number of monks at Castle Acre was excessively diminished, and the Prior of Lewes was ordered to see that the house was restored to its "ancient and accustomed number." In the fifteenth century the proper complement was reckoned as 26. In 1351 the king had to order the arrest of monks of Castle Acre who had "spurned the habit of their order and were vagabonds in England in secular habit." Castle Acre seems to have been no worse than other Cluniac houses of the English province, where discipline generally was none too good.

The dependence of the English Cluniac houses on a French monastery created difficulties during the Hundred Years War. Edward I seized the temporalities of these "alien priories," but afterwards allowed some, including Castle Acre, to enjoy the proceeds again in consideration of a payment to the Exchequer. But they were plundered in various ways by Edward II,



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SCARBOROUGH CASTLE AND HEADLAND

THE JOURNAL OF
CONGRESS
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By S. J. GARTON

MAR 14 1946

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INT'L EXCHANGE

HISTORY

THE most ancient remains yet discovered on Scarborough headland are of rubbish pits belonging to a village settlement of the late Bronze Age, the site of this being on the extreme eastern side of the headland. When the remains were scientifically excavated, many interesting objects were found, such as bronze tools, pins, harness rings and also pieces of decorated pottery. The character of these objects suggests that this site was a settlement of invaders from Holland or the Rhineland countries at a date possibly 700 or 800 years before the Roman occupation of Britain.

Late in the Roman occupation, soon after A.D. 370, the same spot was selected for one of the signal stations erected on prominent points of the Yorkshire coast between Flamborough Head and the Tees. After the departure of the Romans about A.D. 410 the signal station became derelict, and we have little knowledge of the site until shortly before the Norman Conquest when, about A.D. 1000, a chapel was built within the partly ruined walls of the Roman signal station.

It is not until the reign of Stephen (1135-1154) that we have the first reference to a medieval castle, and it is believed that the building was begun by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, who led the army of the Yorkshire Barons at the battle of

the Standard at Northallerton. When Henry II came to the throne, he seized Scarborough Castle, among others, in pursuance of his policy of reducing the power of the barons, and set about completing the fortifications and erecting the keep.

During the reign of Edward II the castle was put in charge of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the King's favourite. The great influence this man exercised so enraged the Barons, that in 1312, by order of the Earl of Lancaster, the castle was besieged, starved to surrender and Gaveston captured. He was lodged at Deddington, near Oxford, where he was seized by his implacable enemy, the Earl of Warwick, and beheaded.

During the foreign wars of the fourteenth century Scarborough Castle suffered considerable damage, but, as a result of an enquiry into its defensive condition, was put into repair between 1396 and 1400. Activity against Scarborough continued, and in the reign of Henry VIII the town and castle were frequently attacked by the French and the Scots, and during the reign of Charles I by the Dutch.

In the Civil Wars Scarborough was the only Royalist port on the East Coast, and it was not until 1645, with the garrison worn out and stores exhausted, that the castle surrendered to Parliament. In 1648, however, the Governor transferred



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DOVER CASTLE



HISTORY

IN Roman times, Dover (*Dubra* in Latin) was not the principal port for cross-channel traffic that it has later become.

When the Emperor Claudius invaded Britain in A.D. 43, the Romans established their main base at Richborough, and it remained for nearly 400 years the chief port of these parts. Most probably before the end of the first century the Romans built a lighthouse or Pharos on the cliff to the east of *Dubra*, to guide shipping round the Foreland to Richborough. This Pharos still stands, though much mutilated, and is probably the earliest human handiwork on the site of the Castle. There is no evidence of any pre-Roman occupation of the Castle Hill or of any other Roman structure there.

During the period A.D. 50-300 a Roman civil settlement grew up in the valley at the mouth of the River Dour, on the site of part of the present town. Towards the end of the third century the coasts of Britain and of Gaul suffered much from the raids of Saxon pirates, and a system of defence was drawn up under a special commander called the Count of the Saxon Shore. This involved a series of coastal forts each having a military garrison, and harbour facilities for the fleet. One of these forts was located beside the river's mouth at *Dubra*, and probably some of the civil settlement was destroyed to make it. At much the same time a second lighthouse was built on the

western cliff, the two thus marking the entrance to the harbour. This later lighthouse was finally destroyed in 1805, and its site is now marked by some lumps of masonry taken from it, which are known as the Bredenstone.

After the withdrawal of the Roman garrison from Britain in the early fifth century, Dover seems to have been largely deserted until the establishment of the Jewish Kingdom of Kent and its conversion to Christianity open a new era.

Eadbald, King of Kent, founded a monastery before 640 *in castro*, i.e. within the walls of the old Roman fort by the harbour. During the following centuries, Dover seems to have gradually grown, and its importance as a cross-channel port begins at this epoch, since Richborough was silting up. To this period belongs the next oldest building on the Castle Hill, the church of St. Mary. The exact date is uncertain, but its arrangement and structural details suggest the early eleventh century, probably during the reign of Canute. At that period the Castle Hill was still unfortified, and the earliest record of any castle on the site comes later in the same century, when, in 1064, Harold promised William of Normandy to make a castle at Dover with a well. This promise he kept, and before his accession in 1066 he constructed the earliest fortification on the castle site, the oval earthwork originally crowned with a



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FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE

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HISTORY

IT has been said that Framlingham was a Saxon stronghold in the days of St. Edmund, and that he was besieged here by the Danes shortly before he was taken and martyred. But there is no reliable evidence for this story, nor for the existence of a Norman motte-and-bailey castle. The first definite record of Framlingham is that in 1100-1 Henry I gave it to Roger Bigod I, who erected the first buildings on the site, which were not those of a defensive work, but of a dwelling-house of timber protected by a ditch and palisade. He was succeeded by his second son Hugh, whose long career was marked by continual treachery and rebellion until his death in 1176. He supported Stephen in his usurpation, but soon rebelled against him, and, though pardoned, took up arms again. In 1148 he helped to reconcile the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was created the first Earl of Norfolk before 1153. He deserted Stephen, however, for Henry II, who, on becoming King in 1154, confirmed him in his earldom of Norfolk. But Henry, too, had trouble with his powerful subject in 1157 and again in 1173, when the Earl of Leicester joined forces with Bigod at Framlingham to help the King's rebellious sons. But Henry dealt firmly with the situation; Leicester was defeated and taken, and Bigod thought it prudent to make complete submission, with the result that Framlingham was

ordered to be dismantled. Some-time about 1150 Hugh had reconstructed the more important of the timber buildings in stone, and it seems that these were left standing, and only the defences were dismantled.

Roger II, the second Earl, son of Hugh, reconstructed the castle in masonry, probably between the death of Henry II in 1189 and 1213, when he entertained King John there. He built the existing massive walls with their thirteen towers, but in spite of its apparent strength the castle was besieged and captured by the King's forces in 1215.

Roger III, the fourth Earl, was made Marshal of England by Henry III in 1246, and the title—later raised to Earl Marshal—has remained associated with that of Norfolk. He died in 1270, and was buried in Thetford Priory, which had been founded by Roger I about 1103.

Roger IV, the fifth Earl and last of the Bigods, a nephew of the fourth Earl, unsuccessfully tried to resist the forceful government of Edward I. As a result he was deprived of his office of Marshal, and finally made the King heir to all his estates. When in 1306 he died, the whole of his vast possessions passed to the Crown.

Framlingham was for a short time under a constable appointed by the King, but in 1312 Edward II gave it to his half-brother Thomas de Brotherton, who, although only twelve years old, was granted all the



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LYDFORD CASTLE

DEVON

BY

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, M.A., F.S.A.

HISTORY

THE Church of Lydford is dedicated to St. Petrock, the most popular of the Celtic Saints of the south-west, whose principal shrine was at Bodmin. This suggests that the settlement was originally Celtic, while the strong natural position of the town suggests a place likely to have been occupied at an early date.

The first mention of Lydford occurs in the Burghal Hidage, an early tenth century list of the burhs or fortified positions in the West Saxon Kingdom, but the Saxon settlement is likely to have been founded some two centuries earlier as an outpost against the Cornish. In the later tenth and in the early eleventh century Lydford was a town of some importance, one of the four boroughs of Devon and the site of a Royal Mint. In 997 the Danish raiders sacked the great Abbey at Tavistock, and attacked the town.

Domesday Book (1086) records that Lydford rendered service to the Crown on the same scale as Barnstaple and Totnes, the three together giving the same as Exeter. At the same time it is noted that forty houses have been laid waste since the Conquest, a loss greater in proportion than in the other three Boroughs. In 1216 John granted to William Brewer the Castle of Lydford with all its appurtenances, a term which apparently covered Dartmoor. In 1235 Henry III

granted Lydford, with Dartmoor, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. It was an important and valuable possession as the tin workings on the Moor yielded large profits to the holder.

From this period Lydford and Dartmoor have been held with the Earldom of Cornwall. In 1307 they were granted to Edward II's favourite, Piers Gaveston. In 1337 the Earldom was created a Duchy in favour of the King's eldest son, Edward, later known as the Black Prince. From that period the Duchy of Cornwall has formed the inheritance of the Sovereign's eldest son.

The Castle of Lydford early lost its military importance, but the town retained its position as the seat of the Stannary Court and Prison, which dealt with the tanners. The rough justice administered made "the law of Lydford" a thing of ill repute as early as the fourteenth century. The complaint against this law is summed up in the verses of Browne, a local poet of the early seventeenth century:—

I oft have heard of Lydford law
How in the morn they hang and
draw

And sit in judgment after.

The Courts were long held in the upper room of the Castle, which also contained the Prison. The building had lately been repaired when Browne wrote. The survey of 1656 notes that the building was much decayed and in 1703 only the roofless shell remained. It was



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BOTHWELL CASTLE

LANARKSHIRE

Copy

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt.,
F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

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THE Castle of Bothwell ranks among the foremost secular structures of the Middle Ages in Scotland. As originally designed, it dates from the period that saw the climax of defensive construction, and presents a subject of the highest interest to the student of medieval fortification. Moreover, it played a great part in the critical and cardinal epoch of Scottish history, and for generations thereafter it was held by the most powerful baronial house in the Kingdom. And lastly, in its

ruined state it is in itself a thing of charm, set amid quiet silvan surroundings that contrast painfully with the pandemonium of industrial hubbub and soot which rules across the river. The aspect of the great pile, with its venerable red freestone walls and towers gleaming warmly amid the green park around, and overhanging the wooded sweep of the Clyde, is romantically beautiful, and has long been a favourite subject with artists.

HISTORY

In the first half of the 13th century, the fief of Bothwell was held by the Olifards. On the death of Walter de Olifard, Justiciar of Lothian, in 1242, it passed to Walter de Moravia, a member of the powerful northern family which at this period, and throughout the War of Independence, figured so largely in Scottish affairs. Walter de Moravia was probably the founder of the castle, the architectural detail of whose earliest parts indicates a date in the latter half of the 13th century. It seems to have been inhabited in 1278, as in that year Walter de Moravia dates a charter from Botheuyle.

As might be expected from its great size and strength and central position, Bothwell Castle figures prominently in the struggle for independence. After Balliol's downfall, it was held by Stephen de Brampton for Edward I, and in 1298-9 was besieged by the Scots, who stormed it after a tedious blockade of more than fourteen months. In his report to the English King, de Brampton tells how he defended the castle "against the power of Scotland for a year and nine weeks, to his great loss and misfortune, as all his companions died in the castle except himself and those with him



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SAINT MAWES CASTLE

HISTORY

IN 1538 a reconciliation between the Emperor Charles V and Francis I, King of France, whose continued rivalry it had been the business of English diplomacy to foster, led inevitably to a very real danger of an invasion of England. Henry VIII, King of England, thereupon set about the strengthening of the fortifications of the coasts facing the Continent. To this work he diverted some of the money and much of the material derived from the suppression of the Monasteries. Large numbers of men were employed, and in a space of eight years or less many new castles and blockhouses were erected along the coast from Hull to Milford Haven. The two castles at Falmouth, St. Mawes and Pendennis, were not amongst the first to be built, but they are now two of the best remaining examples. St. Mawes castle was begun in 1540 and finished in 1543.

The first Governor, appointed in the spring of 1544, was Michael Vyvyan, a member of the family who still hold the estate of Trelowarren at the head of Helford River. He was succeeded in 1561 by Hannibal Vyvyan; a bell cast for the latter's use at the castle, inscribed "Hannibal Vivian 1600" and stamped with a crowned fleur-de-lis, is at Trelowarren Park to-day. In July, 1595, this Governor reported to Sir Francis Drake in London the Spanish raid upon Penzance, when four galleys landed a force which burnt Penzance, Mousehole, Newlyn and Paul Church. Hannibal's successor, appointed in December, 1603, was Sir Francis Vyvyan. The Court of the Star Chamber tried and cashiered him

in November, 1632, for "practising a variety of deceptions in reference to his office." One of the two Governors who followed during the next four years was the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, upon whose departure as Ambassador to Vienna the appointment was conferred upon the Lieutenant of the castle, Hannibal Bonython, son of another well-known Cornish family. He was appointed Governor in 1636, and held the office at the time of the Civil War, when the castle was garrisoned for the King. In March, 1646, Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, marching west after the surrender of Exeter, arrived before St. Mawes. Owing to its position on the slope of the hill, the castle was almost impossible to defend against attack from the landward side, and after a brief discussion of terms of capitulation, Bonython surrendered, apparently without any shots being exchanged, on March 12th.

Thereafter the history of the castle was uneventful. Two of its later Governors sat in Parliament as members for St. Mawes, which had the right to return a member from 1572 until the Reform Bill was passed in 1832. The office of Governor was abolished as from March 11th, 1849.

During the war of 1914-18 the castle was included in the scheme of coastal defence, but in 1920 it was handed over to the Commissioners of H.M. Works as an Ancient Monument. The military resumed possession in 1939, and some interesting camouflaged structures of the war period remain on the foreshore, but it was re-opened to the public in 1946.

DESCRIPTION

The Castle consists of a low round central tower, or "keep," within three

semicircular bastions arranged about it in clover-leaf plan. The main entrance

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DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE

HISTORY



THE Castle stands on the northern part of an isolated hill, at the east end of the great Whin Sill, which here ends abruptly in the sea as a high cliff. On west and north-west the ground falls steeply towards Dunstan and Embleton, eastwards it slopes gradually to a flat, rocky shore which on the south rises again to the cliff-bound chasm called the Egsncleugh above which stands the Egsncleugh Tower.

We know little of the early history of the site. Traces of occupation in Roman times have been found in the form of potsherds and millstone fragments of the second half of the second century, when the Roman frontier ran from Forth to Clyde. The termination of the name suggests it was a "burgh" or fortified settlement in Anglian times, but it is not mentioned in the history of Anglian Northumbria.

In early Norman times Dunstanburgh was part of the barony of Embleton, held by Odard of Bambergh, Sheriff of Northumberland in 1121. His family ended in an heiress, Ramette, who, in 1255, exchanged the barony, including Dunstanburgh, with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Earl Simon, however, built no castle at Dunstanburgh, and when he was defeated and slain by Prince Edward at Evesham in 1265, the barony, including Dunstanburgh, was confiscated by Henry III and granted to his second son, Edmund, Earl of

Lancaster. He died in 1296 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, High Steward of England and opponent of Edward II. It was he who, in 1313, ordered preparations to be made for building a castle at Dunstanburgh, perhaps as a place of refuge or as a fortified sea-port to replace the newly-lost Berwick.

By Michaelmas, 1314, a great part of a large moat had been dug on the west and the gateway was progressing under direction of Master Elias, the mason. In August, 1315, the King granted the Earl a licence to strengthen the castle with a stone wall, to embattle it and to hold it without interference. By this date most of the work was done and the licence may merely have legalised work already finished or have marked the completion of walls and gatehouse. It will be seen that Dunstanburgh differed in origin from all other castles in Northumberland. It was not a royal castle like Newcastle, a border fortress like Norham, nor the private residence of a feudal lord like Alnwick.

In 1322 Earl Thomas was executed after his defeat at Boroughbridge, and the King kept the castle in his own hands, appointing constables. In the same year its garrison sent sixty-eight horsemen to the army with which Edward II invaded Scotland and the constables were rebuked for not stopping Scottish raids more effectively. In 1326 the Bishop of Durham was ordered to



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RECVLVER

KENT

HISTORY

THE Roman Fort of Reculver (Regulbium) was built, probably in the latter half of the third century, to defend, on the north, the sea passage which then existed between the Isle of Thanet and the mainland against the raids of the Saxons, as the fort of Richborough defended it on the south. The fort when entire occupied a site of about eight acres. The north-west portion of the site has been washed away by the sea, but parts of the south, west and east walls of the Roman fort still remain standing. The line of these walls can be followed by taking the path beginning at the inn.

After the abandonment of the fort by the Romans, Reculver next becomes of interest as containing the site of a very early Christian Church. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Egbert, King of Kent, made a grant of Reculver in 669 for the foundation of a monastery; and the first Saxon Church was probably built on the site about that time. Excavations carried out in 1927 disclosed what are almost certainly the foundations of this seventh-century church, built within the walls of the Roman fort and probably largely from Roman materials. It consisted of an aisleless nave about 37 feet long and a chancel terminating in an apse polygonal without but semicircular within. The latter is marked out on the site in chalk. The nave was divided from

the chancel by an arcade resting on two lofty stone columns, which are now preserved in the Infirmary cloister of Canterbury Cathedral. On either side of the nave and overlapping the chancel there was a rectangular chamber or porticus. The walls were built of flint and stone rubble with bands of Roman brick, and the floor was of pink mortar. The sills of the original windows remain in the north porticus.

The planning of this seventh-century church, which can be easily followed by consulting the plan, is of peculiar interest. It conforms to the type of plan adopted for other very early churches in south-east England. Investigation has shown that a similar plan was used for the church of St. Peter and Paul, built by St. Augustine himself at Canterbury; for the Church of St. Martin at Canterbury, some part of which may possibly have existed before St. Augustine's arrival in A.D. 597; and also for the chapel of St. Peter on the Wall at Bradwell, Essex. Part of the foundations of an early church of similar plan have also been found at Lyminge, in Kent.

The plan of all these churches bears a resemblance to the plan of a building the foundations of which were discovered when the Roman site of Silchester in Hampshire was excavated. This building is generally assumed to have been a Christian church of the time of the Roman

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RESTORMEL

CASTLE

CORNWALL

BY

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, M.A., F.S.A.

HISTORY

RESTORMEL originally formed part of the manor of Bodardle, which in 1086 was held by Turstin the Sheriff. It was in all probability his son Baldwin Fitz Turstin who built the original castle, about 1100. A later twelfth-century charter mentions the chapel beside Baldwin's Bridge: as this chapel is almost certainly the Hermitage of the Holy Trinity which lay at the foot of the castle hill, it would seem that Baldwin bridged the river at this point, and he probably erected the castle to command the crossing.

In 1166 Robert Fitz William, Lord of Cardinham, held Bodardle, as guardian of Walter Hai the younger. The latter died without issue shortly after 1186, and Bodardle passed to Fitz William or his heirs in the right of Agnes his wife, sister of Walter Hai. Fitz William's grandson, known as Robert de Cardinan, had inherited both Cardinham and Bodardle before 1193, and was thus a man of importance in the county, and later became one of the King's Justices. He was still living in 1224, but by 1227 the estates had passed to his son Andrew, who on his death was succeeded by his daughter and heiress Isolda de Cardinan. She married Thomas de

Tracy, and the earliest mention of the castle is its surrender by de Tracy in 1264: but the original work is far older than this period. About 1270 Isolda de Cardinan granted the castle and certain other lands to her over-lord Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, and Restormel thus became a separate holding. In 1272 Earl Richard was succeeded by his son Edmund, on whose death in 1299 the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the Crown. Since that date Restormel has belonged to the Earldom (later the Duchy) of Cornwall, which forms an apage of the King's eldest son. Edward the Black Prince visited the castle in 1354 and in 1365.

In the sixteenth century the buildings were unoccupied and ruinous, but in the Civil War the Keep was garrisoned by the Parliamentary army of Lord Essex, which was holding Lostwithiel and Fowey. It was captured by Sir Richard Grenville on August 21st, 1644, and this episode closes its history.

In 1925 the Duchy of Cornwall constituted the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works Guardians of the ruins.

PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION

The earliest Castle at Restormel was an earthwork consisting of a ring, motte about 125 feet in dia-

meter with a bailey, apparently quadrangular, on the west side. The earliest masonry is the base of the



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BERKHAMPSTEAD CASTLE

By SIR CHARLES PEELE

C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.

(Formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments.)

HISTORY

THE Castle is set on the northern slope of the small valley of the River Bulbourne, along which the Roman Akeman Street runs. The strategic value of the position is obvious, and Berkhamstead first appears in history in a military connection. After the battle of Hastings Duke William marched north-westwards to cross the Thames at Wallingford, and so came round to Berkhamstead to threaten London, where Edgar Atheling, chosen King by the people of London after Harold's death, was still holding out. This was the end of the campaign; for London then submitted, and Edgar, with Aldred, Archbishop of York, the Earls Edwin and Morcar, and all the chief men of London, came to the Duke at Berkhamstead and there "from necessity submitted when the greatest harm had been done; and it was very imprudent that it had not been done earlier, as God would not better it for our sins. And they gave hostages and swore oaths to him, and he promised that he would be a kind lord to them." There is no reason to suppose that there was any defensive work of any kind at Berkhamstead in 1066, but the place was given by the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert, Count of Mortain, and it is quite likely that the nucleus of the existing mount and bailey earthworks dates from

Robert's tenure. William, son of Robert, lost Berkhamstead in 1104, on the failure of his rebellion against Henry I, and the castle and honour were granted to the King's Chancellor, Randolph. On his death in 1123 castle and honour reverted to the Crown, and were probably granted to Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, in 1140. But from 1155 to 1165 the castle was farmed by Thomas Becket, as Chancellor, and it seems likely that the oldest masonry to be seen may date from his time. Subsequently leases were held by William of Windsor, to 1174, and William de Mandeville Earl of Essex, to 1189. The castle formed part of the dower of Berengaria, queen of Richard I, at whose death John dispossessed her.

Evidence of building in the latter part of the twelfth century can be gained from the Pipe Rolls from 1155 to 1186. Work in masonry was certainly proceeding in 1160, and the King's houses on the motte and a chamber in the bailey are mentioned. Expenditure in 1160 was £60 odd, in 1162 £34, in 1173 £60—altogether some £250, exclusive of minor matters, was laid out on the castle works in this period. After 1186 the entries cease and we may assume that the curtain walls round the bailey, and the Keep on the motte, were by this time in existence.



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PENDENNIS
CASTLE

HISTORY

IN 1538 a reconciliation between the Emperor Charles V and Francis I, King of France, whose continued rivalry it had been the business of English diplomacy to foster, led inevitably to a very real danger of an invasion of England. Henry VIII, King of England, thereupon set about the strengthening of the fortifications of the coasts facing the Continent. To this work he diverted some of the money and much of the material derived from the suppression of the Monasteries. Large numbers of men were employed, and in a space of eight years or less many new castles and blockhouses were erected along the coast from Hull to Milford Haven. The two castles at Falmouth, St. Mawe's and Pendennis, were not amongst the first to be built, but they are now two of the best remaining examples. Pendennis Castle was begun later than St. Mawe's, where work started in 1540, and was finished by 1546. Its name, which is the equivalent of Pen Dinas in Welsh, together with indications on a map of about 1540, show that it is on the site of a pre-historic fortification.

The first Governor was John Killigrew, who was succeeded in the command by his son. Reference can only be made here to the two most interesting of the other holders of the office of Governor, which was abolished in 1837. Colonel John Arundell of Trerise, near Newlyn, nicknamed "John for the King" and "Old Tilbury" because he had been present at Elizabeth's review of her troops at Tilbury in 1588, was appointed Governor in 1643, and held the castle for Charles I against a six months' siege by the Parliamen-

tarians. He was M.P. for St. Mawe's in 1624 and in 1628. Sir Peter Killigrew, who was the founder of modern Falmouth, was also Governor. Before his time the site, then called Smithick, was occupied only by his seat, Arwenack Manor, and a few fishermen's huts. Sir Peter first obtained certain privileges of markets and fairs, and finally a charter of incorporation under the name Falmouth, which Charles II granted in 1661. Sir Peter was appointed Governor by General Monck in March, 1660, two months before the Restoration, and as he was a Royalist the appointment caused some contemporary political gossip.

The Civil War was the most important event in the military history of the castle. In March, 1646, Fairfax marched west after the surrender of Exeter. St. Mawe's castle surrendered to him on March 12th, and on the 18th he arrived before Pendennis and called upon Colonel Arundell, a man seventy years old, to deliver up the fortress. The Governor replied: "I will here bury myself before I deliver up this castle." On April 17th the summons to surrender was repeated and again refused. The castle was now besieged on the land side by forces under Colonels Fortescue and Hammond, and blockaded from the sea by Captain William Batten in the *St. Andrew's*, so that supplies of food and ammunition which were sent to the besieged from St. Malo could not reach them. Batten also blockaded the mouth of the harbour by night with "ten large boats and barges." On July 26th Arundell sent a message to Prince Charles that they could not hold out



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MINSTER LOVELL HALL

OXFORDSHIRE

BY

A. J. TAYLOR, M.A., F.S.A.

Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

SUMMARY

THE ruins of Minster Lovell are those of a fifteenth-century manor-house. It was at least the second house to occupy the site, which belonged to the Lovells since the twelfth century. Between 1740 and 1750 the buildings were dismantled and left to fall into decay. In 1935 the ruins were placed under the guardianship of the Commissioners of H.M. Works, by whom their clearance and preservation has since been carried out.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was also at Minster Lovell a small alien priory dependent on the Abbey of Ivry in Normandy. There were never more than two monks in residence, the senior acting as the abbot's agent in

matters to do with the abbey's properties in England. In later times there has been confusion between the priory and the manor-house. There was, however, no connection between them, and apart from the dwelling-house of the prior and his fellow monk there were no other monastic buildings at Minster Lovell.

The buildings of the manor-house are arranged round a quadrangle, which on the south is open to the River Windrush. The principal remains are the great hall with its entrance porch, and the south-west tower beside the river. The private apartments were grouped to the west, the kitchen and service quarters to the east of the hall.

HISTORY

The village of Minster takes its name from the church or minster founded, probably, in the ninth century, in honour of St. Kenelm, the martyred son of Kenwulf, King of Mercia.

The manor came into the possession of the Lovell family in or after 1124. Hereditary lords of Ivry in Normandy, they gave the church of Minster to Ivry Abbey, thereby making it an alien priory or English dependency of a foreign house, a relationship which con-

tinued until the final seizure of the alien priories by the Crown in 1414.

The wealth and prosperity of the Lovells in the later Middle Ages can be traced to the time of the John Lovell who succeeded to the family estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire in 1252, and who married Maud de Sydenham, heiress of Sir William de Sydenham of Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire. After this marriage Tichmarsh became the Lovells' principal seat. It is, however, likely that during the



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THE EARL'S PALACE KIRKWALL, ORKNEY

THE Earl's Palace, not only the finest secular building in Orkney, but possibly the most mature and accomplished piece of Renaissance architecture left in Scotland, stands to the south of the cathedral and less than 45 yards east of the Bishop's Palace. It was built in the opening years of the seventeenth century by Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, son of the builder of the Palace of Birsay, but in 1607 it was handed over by him to Bishop James Law, being then known as the Newark of the Yards in distinction to the earlier Bishop's Palace, called the Place of the Yards. Its last episcopal occupant is said to have been Bishop Mackenzie (1677-88).

The masonry is of flagstone rubble throughout, with dressings of yellow freestone. The original scheme, which obviously contemplated a larger structure than is represented by the present remains, does not appear to have been fully carried out, although a subsequent extension ultimately took the place of the unbuilt northern end. Fragments of this later work, illustrated in the frontispiece to *Low's Tour through Orkney & Shetland*, have recently been re-exposed and are shown hatched upon the ground floor plan. Although not part of the original arrangement, these must be earlier than 1653, if the Inventory prepared on the 27th October of that year refers to this palace, as it seems to do; otherwise there would be, at the northern end, at least two chambers upon each floor which could not be accounted for. The architectural detail of the elevations is undoubtedly French in character and of a type most common in the north-western districts of France, but the design and plan as a whole are Scottish, and show no trace of the neo-classical influence current in France in the early seventeenth century. They seem to be the work of one familiar with what had been executed in France a century before rather than of a French architect. Internally, the accommoda-

tion has been capably laid out, and the planning is in advance of its time.

The buildings have formed two sides of a courtyard, but there is no evidence to show how the other two sides were enclosed. On the east is the main block, two storeys and an attic in height, with an incomplete northern end, from which a short wing of three storeys projects westwards into the courtyard. On the south is the main wing, also of two storeys and an attic, while originally a low outbuilding, no longer extant, extended westwards from its western end. On the east side of the main block are three handsome bay windows, supported on piers, which on plan are, respectively, semi-circular, polygonal and rectangular, while on its western side two very elegant oriel windows, one circular, the other polygonal, project on conoidal corbelling. This corbelling is particularly graceful in contour, and is similar to that of the oriels on the extension of the Bishop's Palace. The southern angles of the wings are adorned with "rounds" or turrets, projected on corbelling, in which, as decorative features, are circular sinkings resembling "shot-holes." The superstructures of the northern wing is advanced from the wall-face below on a decorative corbelling, and similar corbelling, with two additional members, carries a chimney-stalk on the western wall of the main block.

The main entrance to the palace is a Renaissance doorway opening from the courtyard into the eastern end of the main wing. It has jambs of semi-octagonal section with quirked rolls at the angles, the intermediate portions having cavetto mouldings. Such details are of ecclesiastical rather than secular type. The capitals are enriched on the lower surface with a reversed egg-and-dart motif, and the bases are moulded. On the outer surface of the capitals is a foliateous enrichment, which is continued across the lintel. Above the lintel is a panel, uncarved, which is



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THREAVE CASTLE

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt.,
F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

HISTORY

THREAVE CASTLE, the mighty stronghold of the Black Douglases, lords of Galloway, is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Castle Douglas, and occupies a site of great strength. It stands on a low grassy island, with shingly margins, between two branches of the River Dee, which can be forded at one place only, from the left or eastern bank at the south end of the island. Between this point and the castle, which stands on the western margin of the island, the latter is narrowed on the east side by a deeply indented bay or creek, perhaps artificial, which reduces the approach to a mere isthmus; and the fortalice itself is defended on the west by the river, and elsewhere by a ditch and mound, partly revetted with stone. The island contains about twenty acres, forming ample pasturage for the livestock of the garrison, who would thus be assured of a food supply in time of siege.

The castle is said to have been built by Black Archibald the Grim,

third Earl of Douglas, a bastard son of the Good Sir James, one of the most renowned among King Robert Bruce's paladins. "He was callit Archibald Grym be the Englismen," so we are told, "because of his terrible countenance in weirfair." Another old historian describes him as "dark and ugly, and looking more like a cook-boy than a noble." He was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers in 1361, clad in a splendid suit of armour, but escaped paying an enormous ransom through an ingenious ruse practised by a fellow prisoner, Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, who pretended that he was a worthless servant who had stolen his master's mail. In 1369 he was invested in the lordship of Galloway, and doubtless will have built the castle soon after that time. On the death of the second Earl of Douglas at Otterburn in 1388, Archibald the Grim succeeded him as third Earl. As Lord of Galloway and Warden of the Western March, he did much



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KENILWORTH CASTLE

WARWICKSHIRE

By P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS, T.D., M.A., F.S.A.

Inspector of Ancient Monuments for England

HISTORY

KENILWORTH CASTLE was traditionally founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain and Treasurer to King Henry I, in 1120-25. It is most probable that the castle then built was an earth-and-timber fortress of the motte-and-bailey type, but no conclusive evidence has yet been found to prove that there ever was a motte on the site of the present castle, and the question must be left open pending excavation. The evidence at present available clearly indicates that the earliest masonry building on the site was the Keep, with a curtain wall enclosing an inner bailey, and it is most likely that the outer bailey was made at the same time and defended on the north and east by a palisade, and on the west and south by a wide artificial mere. These constructions were probably the work of Geoffrey de Clinton the Younger, or of his son Henry, and were carried out by order of the king between c. 1160 and 1180. For in c. 1155-60 Henry II took possession of the castle, and though de Clinton was allowed to remain in occupation, from 1164-65 onwards it was the Sheriff of Warwickshire who was in charge for the king. In 1199 Henry de Clinton surrendered to King John all his rights in the castle, and it became a royal stronghold. John strengthened the site with a new outer curtain wall with towers, and over £2,000 was

spent on it between 1203 and 1216. During that period the King visited the castle four times, and Henry III was there on several occasions later; he also continued to spend money on it, and completed John's outer curtain, and it was probably in his reign that the great outwork known as The Brays was constructed to protect the east end of the dam of the mere. In 1238 Henry III lent the castle to Simon de Montfort, whose eldest son Henry was born there. In 1258 Simon returned it to the King, but from 1262 onwards, when he was the virtual ruler of the Kingdom, he based his military power upon Kenilworth, and after the battle of Lewes (May 14th, 1264) the royal prisoners, the King's son, Prince Edward, and brother, Richard, King of the Romans, with his son, were lodged there. After Simon's defeat and death at the battle of Evesham (August 4th, 1265) his younger son Simon held the castle. The royal forces did not move against him till Easter 1266, and for the rest of that year Kenilworth was besieged, and it was not till December 23rd that the garrison surrendered.

Henry III then gave Kenilworth to his second son Edmund "Crouchback" whom he made Earl of Lancaster in 1267. In 1279, while Edmund was in France, Roger de Mortimer, who was in charge of the castle for him, held a great Tourney

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BURGH CASTLE SUFFOLK

HISTORY

BURGH CASTLE is an illustration of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. In the few decades following the initial invasion in A.D. 43 the Romans carried their arms throughout almost the full length of Britain. They had little to fear from external foes, who were poorly equipped in comparison with themselves, and except at the limits of their conquests they needed no defences.

During the third century A.D., however, their hold upon their conquests became less firm. Their own internal dissensions and the increasing number and force of the barbarians outside the empire combined to produce many anxious moments for successive emperors. In Britain the foes were not only the Picts and the Scots from the north and west, but also Saxons from across the sea to the east. It became necessary to station troops on the eastern and southern shores of Britain and to erect forts for their accommodation and as strong-points, from which to counter-attack any raiding parties. In due course an officer was appointed to conduct this defence. From his title, Count of the Saxon Shore, these forts are known to-day as Saxon Shore Forts.

It is not known for certain when this series of forts was first begun and when it was completed, but in general it may be regarded as a creation of the late third century A.D. The forts in order from the Wash to the Isle of Wight were: Brancaster (*Brandodunum*) on the northern coast of Norfolk

between Hunstanton and Wells; Burgh Castle* (*Gariannonum*); Walton Castle, just north of Felixstowe, in Suffolk, now destroyed by the sea; Bradwell (*Othona*), in Essex, at the mouth of the Blackwater; in Kent, Reculver* (*Regulbium*) just east of Herne Bay; Richborough* (*Rutupiae*) just north of Sandwich; Dover (*Dubris*); Lympne (*Lemanis*) just west of Hythe; Pevensey* (*Anderida*) in Sussex, between Hastings and Eastbourne; and Portchester* (*Portus Adurni*), in Hampshire, at the head of Portsmouth Harbour. Remains of a Roman fort of similar character have been found embedded in the earthworks of the Norman Castle of Carisbrooke* in the Isle of Wight. In the late Roman official "Handbook of the Empire" (known as the *Notitia Dignitatum*) Burgh Castle has a garrison of cavalry, whose title was the *Equites Stablesiani Gariannonenses*. For more than half a century this new defensive system seems to have been fairly successful in checking the Saxon raids, and it was not until the year 367, when the Saxons, Picts and Scots made a concerted attack on Britain, that the forts were overrun and the Count of the Saxon Shore was killed in the fighting. The Roman general Theodosius subsequently restored the situation, and coin evidence suggests that Burgh Castle was occupied until after the year 395. It is probable that the fort was finally overrun by the Saxons early in

* Signifies in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works.



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The BISHOP'S PALACE

at LAMPHEY, PEMBROKESHIRE

By C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, F.S.A.

HISTORY

THE manor of Lamphey, which lies in a pleasant valley three miles east of Pembroke, was one of the more important possessions of the medieval bishops of St. Davids. The survey of 1326, generally known as the Black Book of St. Davids, shows that Bishop Martyn had at Lamphey a dwelling, with fishponds, orchards and a fruit and vegetable garden. There were also two water-mills, a wind-mill and a dovecote, together with a park of 144 acres, which sheltered a herd of sixty deer. At Lamphey the Bishop, throwing aside the diocesan cares of his cathedral city and the more secular affairs associated with his castle at Llawhaden, had created a rural retreat in which he could enjoy the pleasures of a country gentleman.

The church at Lamphey was, as the earlier forms of the name disclose, dedicated to St. Tyfai, a nephew of St. Teilo. St. Teilo, the patron of Llandaff, had an extensive cult throughout S. Wales, the original centre of which appears to have been at Llandeilo Fawr in Carmarthenshire. But his homeland lay in South Pembrokeshire, near Penally, where decorated crosses still recall the importance of the early Celtic monastery. The original connections of Lamphey must have been with Penally and St. Teilo, but at a period earlier than our records the property had passed to the bishops of St. Davids, who

erected the greater part of the buildings now remaining.

Although Lamphey is not mentioned by name it is clearly the episcopal residence indicated in a story of the war of 1096 related by Giraldus Cambrensis. According to this tale the Norman invaders, shut up in the newly raised defences of Pembroke, were hard pressed by the Welsh. Their leader, Gerald of Windsor, was anxious to conceal from the besiegers the lack of food within the town. He therefore sent feigned letters to his lord, Arnulf of Montgomery, saying that he need take no measures for the relief of Pembroke during the next four months. The message, as Gerald intended, fell into the hands of Bishop Wilfred, who was living in his house hard by, and he passed it on to the Welsh leaders. The latter, discouraged, abandoned the siege and Pembroke was never recaptured. Gerald's stratagem had succeeded, but Bishop Wilfred's sympathy with his countrymen was not forgotten and, on his death, the wide possessions of the See were secured for a Norman: Bernard, a chaplain of Queen Matilda, was elected Bishop in 1115.

The dwelling of Bishop Wilfred is unlikely to have been more than a simple house of timber and none of the remains now visible at Lamphey is as early as 1100. The oldest surviving masonry is a two-storied



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DARTMOUTH CASTLE DEVONSHIRE

By B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL, M.A., V.-P.S.A.
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments

HISTORY

THE estuary of the Dart forms a fine natural harbour sheltered by steep hills and a narrow entry to the sea. The original port was at Totnes, the head of the tidal water, where was a town in Saxon times, which by the eleventh century ranked equally with Exeter, Barnstaple and Lydford.

In 1147, and again in 1190, the estuary was one of the harbours used for the assembly of the Crusaders' fleet. The following century saw the gradual rise of Dartmouth as a port, and in 1341 it was incorporated as a borough under the title Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, which it still bears in official documents. To the siege of Calais in 1346 Dartmouth sent 31 vessels, a contingent surpassed only by Fowey, which sent 47, and Yarmouth, which sent 43.

This siege was an episode in the Hundred Years' War between England and France, during which there were several periods when the English were on the defensive and stood in danger of invasion or raids by the French. Coastal defences became, therefore, one of the preoccupations of successive kings, although, as was only natural, they were undertaken spasmodically, as occasion demanded. The policy pursued at Dartmouth, as elsewhere, was the encouragement of local enterprise with an occasional grant from the central government.

During the fourteenth century there are several references to the defence of Dartmouth. In 1336 Edward III commissioned Hugh Courtenay and Philip de Columbers to take especial measures for the defence of the town and district because of rumours of attack by the French. Then, in 1388, when for a decade fear of French invasion was ever present, the townspeople of Dartmouth were stated to be in course of building a fortalice or small fortress by the sea at the entrance of the port for the defence of the town and of ships of other parts of the realm which touch there. This was when John Hawley, a notable merchant, was mayor of the town. In 1402 a prominent citizen of the town, John Corp, was granted a licence "to crenellate a lodging of his by the entrance of the port of the town for defence against the king's enemies." The use of the word crenellate implies fortification, although it does not follow that the work was performed.

Two years later the French raided the district. According to their account this was in retaliation for an English raid on the coast of Brittany—in fact, there must have been a series of commando raids. The French chronicles say that the English were prepared with 6,000 trained men, who repulsed the raid, but that in a second raid the French

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CLICK MILL

DOUNBY, ORKNEY

By Stewart Cruden

INSPECTOR OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS
FOR SCOTLAND

THIS interesting water-mill at Dounby is the last of its kind in Orkney, but one of the best surviving examples of a type more numerous represented in the Shetlands and the Faroes, and by no means uncommon in the Western Isles and Ireland. It appears from its extensive distribution throughout Europe and Asia to have an early origin and a late survival. That it has an early origin is not surprising when one considers its simple mechanism, not from the point of view of mere simplicity being an indication of antiquity, but from a consideration of its component parts and the method of operating them. We see that this type of mill is in fact a mechanised hand-quern, operating not by manual or animal labour, but by machinery propelled by a controlled rush of water of moderate force derived from the small streams in these islands.

As the water supply is scant, the stream is dammed at a convenient place some distance above the mill so as to form a reservoir or mill-pond from which the water, controlled by a simple sluice, is diverted along a mill-lade to the mill-house and directed therein down a trough to the fins of the mill-wheel which lies in a horizontal position; hence the type-name of horizontal water-mill. These fins are frequently housed in the wheel obliquely, the more effectively to revolve and turn the vertical spindle which passes upwards

through the lower mill-stone and is fixed to the upper, causing it to rotate upon the lower. The pressure of one stone upon the other is regulated by means of wedges, thus permitting flour of different degrees of fineness to be milled.

The corn is held over the mill-stones in an open pyramidal box called the hopper, and is fed into the circular aperture of the upper stone through a tray which can be raised or lowered to control the flow of grain. The impulse that projects the grain from this tray is a joggling motion usually created by a small piece of stone resting upon the upper mill-stone and attached to the tray by a string. The rotation of the mill-stone, which has a rough surface, irregularly tugs the string and shakes the tray, from which the grain falls into the eye, fast or slow, according to the way the tray is set.

The design and performance of the many hundred mills of this character recorded by travellers is identical, save for the minor differences of detail to be expected in primitive economies where the basic idea is the governing one. For example, the Dounby mill has a variant of the joggling operation. Instead of a loose piece of stone connected to the tray by string, we have here a piece fixed to the upper stone and revolving with it, which strikes against a wooden tongue projecting from an armature attached to the tray,



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BROUGH CASTLE

WESTMORLAND

By
W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Lit., F.S.A.

HISTORY

BROUGH-UNDER-STAIN-MORE is one of those grand localities where the majestic continuity of British history dominates our imagination. From remote prehistoric times the Stainmore Road has been of importance as a trading artery between Ireland, home of the precious copper, and the brilliant Bronze Age civilisations of northern Europe. The Roman invaders recognised the value of the strong position at Brough, the strategic gateway of the Pennine crossing. Here they established the fort of *Verterae*, and continued to occupy it until the latest period of imperial rule in Britain. In not a few respects the Norman was heir to the Roman; so it is natural that a strong Norman castle should have been reared within the bank and ditch of long derelict *Verterae*. No doubt it was built after William II, in 1092, added northern Westmorland and Cumberland, with Carlisle, to his domains. Masonry of the eleventh century may still be detected in the existing fabric. But the castle as we see it is, in the main, a product of the rebuilding that followed upon the demolition of the original stronghold by the Scots under William the Lion in 1174. There is documentary evidence that restoration was in hand between 1199 and 1202. But by 1245 the castle had again fallen into disrepair, and it is evident that a drastic reorganisation was carried

out in the late thirteenth and the fourteenth century.

Up to 1204 Brough was a royal castle. In that year it was granted by King John to Robert de Vipont, ancestor of the Lords Clifford, who continued to hold it throughout its active history. In 1228 the castle was in the hands of the famous Justiciar, Hubert de Burgh, as guardian of the young Vipont heir. Its strategic position on the main artery betwixt Carlisle and York exposed it to repeated dangers during the Scotch wars, and it often served as a refuge for the inhabitants of the war-blasted neighbourhood. Edward I and Edward II both visited the castle. In August 1314, after Bannockburn, the Scots burned the town of Brough, and again in 1319; but it does not seem that on either occasion the castle was damaged. Robert, first Lord Clifford, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and Roger, the fifth Lord, towards its end, both carried out important building works at the castle, as a result of which its original dispositions were transformed.

In the Wars of the Roses, John, ninth Lord Clifford, adhered to the House of Lancaster. His merciless severity towards the Yorkist party earned him the nickname of "The Butcher," and as "Bloody Clifford" he figures in Shakespeare's *Henry VI, Part III*. After "The Butcher's" death in action in 1461 Brough Castle was for a time in the



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Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings

THE TINKINSWOOD AND ST. LYTHANS LONG CAIRNS

GLAMORGAN

By H. N. SAVORY, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A.

Assistant Keeper of Archaeology in the National Museum of Wales.

THE two monuments described in this guide are the most striking examples in south-east Wales of the type called by the Welsh "cromlech" and by modern archaeologists variously "megalithic tomb," "dolmen" and "chambered cairn." Many monuments of the same kind, in various stages of dilapidation, are to be seen in Wales, particularly in the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire and Pembrokeshire; many more are to be found in other parts of the British Isles, on the continent of Europe, and even as far afield as Palestine and India. They represent a burial custom practised by many different peoples at a certain early stage of culture, either just before or just after their adoption of the use of metals: as early as the latter part of the third millennium B.C. in Spain and Portugal, and as late as the Christian era in India. The rite was that of multiple burial of members of the same family or community in a single chamber built of large ("megalithic") stone slabs placed on end or resting horizontally on other upright slabs, the slabs being generally natural blocks selected for their convenient size and shape and only exceptionally worked; though more often than not freestanding in their present ruinous condition, the chambers were certainly once wholly or largely covered by protecting mounds

of earth (barrows), or stone (cairns), and were often approached through the mound by entrance passages which were sealed after each burial.

Many types of megalithic tomb can be distinguished by study of the shape of the chamber and its covering mound, and the varying methods of construction: for the normal "megalithic" technique just described may be replaced, wholly or partly, by the use of drystone walling or by excavation in the living rock. But the greatly ruined condition in which the majority of these tombs now are often makes it difficult to assign them to one or other of the groups which have been distinguished in this way. Tinkinswood and St. Lythans gain interest from the fact that they are well enough preserved for it to be possible to assign them without any hesitation to a definite group of megalithic monuments, which prevails round the Severn estuary and on the Cotswolds, and for that reason is known as the "Cotswold-Severn Group." Tinkinswood, moreover, has been scientifically excavated, and the scanty remains of the grave goods show the cultural affinities of its builders and fix its date in the first half of the second millennium B.C.

The Tinkinswood Long Cairn

The Tinkinswood long cairn is best approached on foot from the

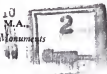
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THE PYX CHAMBER

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

by

S. E. RIGOLD, ^{MA}*Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments*

HISTORY

THE CHAMBER OF THE PYX occupies the sixth and seventh bays of the vaulted "undercroft" beneath the Monks' Dormitory, or Dormitory, in the Abbey of Westminster. It forms part of the largest surviving block of the original conventual buildings which were begun soon after King Edward the Confessor had completed his Abbey Church in 1065, but were probably not finished till the 1080's. Thus, it belongs to the oldest part of the Abbey above foundation level. The dormitory itself now houses the Chapter Library; the five southern bays of the undercroft are the Abbey Museum, while the northern bays were walled off centuries ago to make what is now called the "Pyx Chamber." With them was originally included an eighth bay, to the north, and then came the Chapter-House, Sacristy, and the South Transept of the Abbey Church.

Why and when the division took place is not certain, but was probably in the twelfth century and in any case before 1249. In that year we first hear of a Royal Treasury in the Abbey—the Treasury which, in a modified form, occupied this Chamber until quite recent times, and was very probably kept here from the beginning. The Chamber derives its name from the Pyxes, or chests, which contained the treasure. Since the reign of Henry III it has been under royal and not ecclesiastical control, and in consequence is maintained by the Ministry of Works and not by the Abbey authorities, whereas the other five bays of the undercroft are maintained by the Dean and Chapter as successors to the Abbot.

In the 1240's Henry III began the complete rebuilding of the quire and transepts of the Abbey Church, and this scheme included the demolition of the

Norman Chapter-House, and the building of the great octagon which still stands. The construction of this new Chapter-House with its vestibule meant that half of the eighth bay of the undercroft was pulled down. It is possible that the Pyx Chamber was then temporarily fitted up as a Sacristy for the Abbey. This would account for the existence of the altar, which was a usual feature of a Sacristy, and is not easily explicable in this position otherwise. It certainly dates from this period or earlier. In this case the King would have appropriated the Chamber for his exclusive use when he had built the monks their new "Revestry." Two late thirteenth century accounts for tiling the floor of the Treasury confirm our view that it was already situated in the Chamber, and not, as is sometimes suggested, in the cellar of the Chapter-House. It was, even then, a larger Chamber than now, as it still included the remaining half of the eighth bay, now a separate room, but still entered from the Chapter-House vestibule by the weak but elegant thirteenth-century doorway, which led originally into the Treasury itself, and was fortified by a covering of allegedly human skin—a gruesome but quite ineffective warning to thieves: traces of this covering long remained.

Under Henry's son, Edward I, this Treasury became distinctively that of the Royal "Wardrobe," a complex department of State, increasingly independent of the Exchequer and concerned with many things besides the King's personal equipment. In 1303, when Edward was campaigning against the Scots, and control in London was relaxed, the famous robbery took place which exposed the Chamber's weakness. One Richard Podelicote, a disgruntled



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WROXETER ROMAN CITY

VIROCONIUM

(Shropshire)

by Kathleen M. Kenyon, M.A., F.S.A.

HISTORY

VIROCONIUM lies at the point at which the original line of Watling Street, the great Roman road from London through the Midlands to the Welsh borders, crosses the River Severn. This road was the line of advance of the central column of the Roman army, consisting of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Legions, after their landing in Kent in A.D. 43. By A.D. 48 the advance had reached the Severn, and at Viroconium was established the permanent base camp of these two legions, as has been proved by the discovery of tombstones of legionaries in the neighbourhood. The actual site of the legionary camp has not, however, been found.

Military Camp

There the headquarters remained while the Welsh tribes were being subdued. This process was sufficiently advanced by about A.D. 75 for the legions to be moved to new headquarters at Chester, preparatory to completing the advance up the west coast of Britain. It is at this stage that in all probability the history of the civilian town of Viroconium begins. It was the Roman policy to establish all over the peaceful part of the country market towns in which the pre-existing tribal groups of the Britons could be organised into local government units. That this was the role of Viroconium Cornoviorum is shown by its name, indicating that it was the headquarters of the tribe of the Cornovii.

First Century City

As in other instances, the town was probably established by the transference thither of the tribesmen from their pre-Roman settlement, which may in this case have been the hill-fort on the top of the Wrekin. The Roman administration did its best to encourage the development of urban life, and the establishment of imposing civic buildings to form its focus. The centre of the city of Viroconium lay where the visible remains are exposed. In the period A.D. 60-90 this area was gradually built over with a number of houses and shops of humble character. About A.D. 90 some of these were cleared away and their place taken by public buildings, while along the road towards the bridge over the Severn were shops and private houses, of which the style of architecture was gradually improved. The central buildings as at first designed were apparently intended to consist of a Basilica, or town hall and law courts, and an adjacent Forum, or market square, to the east of the road, thus forming the centre of the civic life of the community, and public Baths, the centre of its social life, to the west. But neither of these groups of buildings was ever completed. The Basilica was apparently only built as far as the foundations of the northern aisle and central nave (the typical plan of a Basilica is similar to that of a church, with a nave and two aisles). Work on the Baths proceeded further. They were designed as a building of great pretensions, the plan of which was

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WALMER CASTLE

KENT

By B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL, M.A., V.-P.S.A.

Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments

Historical Introduction

FOR some years before 1538 the politics of Western Europe had been dominated by the mutual jealousy of the Emperor Charles V and Francis I, king of France. The diplomacy of Henry VIII, king of England, had often tended to increase the tension between them, since it was clearly in England's interest to divide her potential enemies. The Pope, on the other hand, sought to reconcile them, and in June, 1538, he succeeded so far as to negotiate a truce for ten years between the rivals.

The time was therefore ripe for the Pope's long-cherished scheme, a combined descent upon England, in order to re-establish his authority, which had been overthrown at the Reformation. He preached a crusade, comparing Henry with the Turk, and no doubt confidently expected that many of Henry's subjects would welcome their deliverance, once an expedition set foot upon England.

Henry's reply was, first of all, to remove the last possible rivals to his throne, and secondly to equip the coasts opposite the continent with the best available defences. His subjects ably assisted him in his preparations, just as they condoned the ruthless destruction of his potential supplanters. Fortifications were constructed to counter any attempted landings, and new castles or block-

houses were erected at many strategic points.

Coastal Defence

This work of coastal defence, begun in 1538 in face of the "pretended invasion," as it is described in a document of 1540, was the most extensive work of its kind undertaken in England until the last or even the present century. Almost for the first time the State directly concerned itself with the matter, since formerly defences had been erected by subjects, either nobles or Corporations, assisted by a grant of money. Just as Sir Edward Dalyngrigge in 1386 received a licence to build and fortify Bodiam Castle in Sussex directly with a view to defending the coast, so had the Corporation of Dartmouth, Devon, in 1480 received a grant in aid of the work at their castle. Henry VIII, however, true to the principles of his monarchy, did the work directly. He was enabled to do so by a wealth of material and some money gained from the suppression of the monasteries, and some of the re-used monastic stone may be seen in the basement of the keep and elsewhere in Walmer Castle.

Since danger now threatened not only from Western France, which for the previous half century had caused the gradual strengthening of the defences of the south-west of

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MATTERSEY PRIORY NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

By
JOHN CHARLTON, M.A., F.S.A.

ST. GILBERT OF SEMPRINGHAM AND HIS ORDER

MATTERSEY PRIORY was a house of the Gilbertine Order. This Order was founded in the middle of the twelfth century by Gilbert of Sempringham and was the only wholly English Monastic Order of the Middle Ages. Gilbert was born c. 1089, the son of a wealthy Norman knight who held lands in Lincolnshire and who owned the advowson of the parish church of Sempringham, where his son's Order came into being. Unsited to war, Gilbert was trained as a clerk and, after study abroad, was presented by his father to the living of Sempringham, though he was not yet in Holy Orders. At Sempringham he devoted himself to teaching, thereby attracting the attention of Robert de Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln, who appointed him to his household. He likewise served Bloet's successor, Alexander, who made him a priest. In 1131 he returned to Sempringham to find among his former pupils seven women who desired to lead a devout life apart from the world. For them he built a cloister and other buildings on the north side of the parish church, their only link with life outside the cloister being the serving-maids who brought them the necessities of life. Soon the maid-servants, at their own petition, were admitted to the rule as lay-sisters, and the rough outdoor work was done by lay-brothers.

The fame of the little community spread rapidly and it began to receive benefactions and to grow in size, so that Gilbert, a modest and retiring man, felt it necessary to seek the advice of the leaders of the Church. Accordingly, in 1147, he went to Cîteaux to the general chapter of the Cistercian order, where Pope Eugenius III and St. Bernard of

Clairvaux were present. The Cistercians were not prepared to take the nuns of Sempringham under their care, but, with St. Bernard's help, Gilbert drew up a rule of his own, which was confirmed by a Bull of Eugenius III in 1149. Each house was to comprise nuns and lay-sisters, with canons to conduct the services and the secular business of the Order and lay-brothers to do the manual work.

In his rule Gilbert tried to combine the best elements of the existing religious orders. The nuns and lay-sisters were given the rule of St. Benedict, the canons that of St. Augustine, with some features borrowed from the Augustinian and Premonstratensian Canons, while the lay-brothers were to follow the practice of the Cistercians. The central idea of the Order was, however, to enable the nuns to live the devout life: there had to be canons to minister to their religious needs, but these were in a subordinate position. Hence, the nuns held the wealth of their houses and controlled the issue of food and clothing; their buildings, too, were better constructed than those of the canons. Immediate contact with the world outside the cloister was, of course, maintained through the canons; for every precaution was taken to protect the nuns from secular influences and particularly from contact with men, even, as far as possible, with the canons of their own monastery. These precautions are reflected in the architectural arrangements of the conventual buildings. Thus, though the nuns and canons used the church at the same time, they were separated by a dividing wall built sufficiently high that no one could see over it, while at mass the *pax*, for



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The Crown Jewels

by

MARTIN HOLMES, F.S.A.

THE Regalia, or royal ornaments of the Kings of England, are for the most part of seventeenth-century and later date, since the Parliamentary party ordered the destruction of the existing crowns and sceptres in 1649 and a new set had to be made, accordingly, for the coronation of Charles II in 1661. These constitute the nucleus of the Crown Jewels now preserved in the Tower, but among them will be noticed a few individual pieces that appear to be of much older date, and to go back to the Middle Ages, and even, if tradition is to be relied on, to the period immediately before the Norman Conquest.

Broadly speaking, the rite of coronation in this country has long consisted of three main sections. First comes the mutual acceptance of sovereign and people, in which the new king is presented to the congregation for their formal recognition, and in his turn takes the Coronation Oath to show that he recognizes and accepts the duties and responsibilities of kingship. Then comes the actual anointing ceremony, in which he is solemnly consecrated to his high office, and last comes his investiture in the various royal ornaments, which includes the delivery of the sword, belt and spurs of knighthood, and culminates with the imposition of St. Edward's Crown.

One of the most important pledges given by William the Conqueror—a pledge still to be seen in the Guildhall Museum, in his charter to the citizens of London—was to preserve, in all essentials, the constitution of the saint-king Edward the Confessor, whose legal heir William claimed to be. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in post-Conquest coronation orders the new king was required to give an undertaking that he would govern in accordance with the old laws of the Confessor, and it seems more than likely that by the end of the thirteenth century certain ancient robes and ornaments, taken from the saint's body when Henry III transferred it to a new and splendid shrine, were actually put upon the king at his coronation, to betoken his assumption of the crown, the duties and in some degree the nature and personality of the monarch whom Englishmen were now regarding as a legendary ideal of kingly goodness. Even when the actual Saxon diadem "of gould wyerworke sett with slight stones and two little bells" had been broken under the hammers of the Parliamentary Commissioners, the name and the tradition survived the Restoration, and the name of St. Edward's Crown is still given to the coronation crown of the kings of England, whatever crown is used for the purpose.



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NEWCASTLE, BRIDGEND

GLAMORGAN

By B. H. St. J. O'NEIL, M.A., V.-P.S.A.,

Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments

and H. J. RANDALL, LL.B., F.S.A.

HISTORY

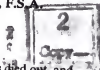
By H. J. Randall, LL.B., F.S.A.

The Holders

THE early history of Newcastle is exceedingly obscure. It has been conjectured that the castle, and the lordship to which it gave its name, were retained by the Lord of Glamorgan in his own hands for a long period after the original conquest. This is very probable, but there is a complete absence of documentary evidence. It is supported by the fact that in the Extent of Glamorgan of 1262 Newcastle is scheduled as one of the "New Feoffments." It would follow from this description that it had not been granted out by the chief lord before the death of Henry I in 1135.

King John, in right of his first wife, held the lordship of Glamorgan from 1189 until a date shortly before his own death in 1216, and there is documentary evidence that for part of this period at least the fee of Newcastle was held by the Welsh lords of Afan. A daughter of one of them—Morgan Gam—married a Gilbert de Turberville, who held the adjoining lordship of Coity, and the manor was granted to him in 1217. From that date its devolution is clear. In 1262, according to the Extent of Glamorgan, another Gilbert de Turberville held it at the valuation of one-tenth of a knight's fee. About 1360 the male

line of the Turbervilles died out, and the inheritance passed through an heiress to the Berkerolles of East Orchard or St. Athan. They held it (together with Coity) for a short time only, because their direct line ended with the death of Sir Laurence Berkerolles without issue in 1411. After his death there was litigation, with a siege of Coity Castle as an incident in it, but the Gamage family, claiming through an heiress, made good their title to the Coity and Newcastle portions of the Berkerolles estates, and continued to hold them until the reign of Elizabeth. Then their line ended in an heiress—Barbara Gamage—who, after many comings and goings, married Sir Robert Sydney of Penhurst, a younger brother of the famous Sir Philip Sydney who died at the Siege of Zutphen. Sir Robert was created Earl of Leicester in 1618 and the family held the Gamage estates until the eighteenth century. In 1718 the Newcastle manor and property was purchased by Samuel Edwin of Llanfihangel, and later it became merged in the Dunraven estate. Through the Edwins and Wyndhams it passed to the Wyndham-Quins, who were granted the title of Earl of Dunraven. The guardianship of the ruins was acquired by the Commissioners of Works in 1932.





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SKENFRITH CASTLE

2 MONMOUTHSHIRE

By

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, M.A., F.S.A.
Formerly Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales

HISTORY

SKENFRITH lies on the River Monnow, ten miles above Monmouth. The medieval settlement, on flat ground on the west bank of the river, formed part of Upper Gwent and was the centre of a large manor. The Normans conquered this district during the lifetime of William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and his son Roger is referred to as Lord of Gwent, before his forfeiture in 1075, when he took part in a rising against King William the Conqueror. The earliest fortifications at Skenfrith probably belong to this period. They consisted of a motte standing at one corner of a rectangular enclosure, protected with a bank and ditch, within which lay the village. The motte still remains, with the central tower of the thirteenth century castle on its summit, and the hollow of the ditch surrounding the earthen mound can still be traced. From this motte a bank runs northward to the gate of the later castle and beyond the moat this bank can be seen continuing beyond the church; it has been largely levelled and now rises only 2 or 3 feet above the shallow depression to the east, which represents the filled-in ditch. The other sides of the settlement are obscured by houses and gardens, but its outline can still be traced, enclosing an area about 700 feet by 400 feet and including the parish church.

The castle of Skenfrith is men-

tioned in the Exchequer Accounts in the early years of the reign of Henry II (1154-89). It was then, together with the neighbouring castles of Grosmont and Llantilio (White Castle), in the hands of the Crown. Further references occur throughout the reign of Henry and of his successor Richard I. In several years the Sheriff of Herefordshire included in his accounts money spent on repairs to the buildings of these castles. In 1187-8 work was carried out on the palisade at Skenfrith, showing that the timber defences, which crowned the motte and the bank round the settlement, had not yet been replaced with masonry.

In 1201 King John granted Skenfrith and the two neighbouring castles to Hubert de Burgh, but four years later they were given to William de Braose. The conflicting claims of these two barons formed one of the points at issue in the disputes which disturbed the Welsh Marches in the later years of John and during the minority of Henry III. In 1219 the King's Court adjudged the three castles to Hubert de Burgh, who was then Earl of Kent and Justiciar and one of the most powerful men in the kingdom.

Hubert de Burgh held Skenfrith, Grosmont and White Castle from 1219 till 1232, except for a few months in 1228, when Reginald, the inheritor of the Braose claims,



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ST. OLAVE'S PRIORY

HERRINGFLEET, SUFFOLK

By K. Rutherford Davis



HISTORY

AN Augustinian Priory of Black Canons was founded by Roger Fitz Osbert near the ancient ferry across the River Waveney at Herringfleet about 1216; the exact date is unknown. The priory is first mentioned in 1225, when it was granted the right to hold an annual fair at Herringfleet on St. Olave's day. The conventual buildings, the earliest parts of which probably date from about this time, were erected on a level site on the Suffolk side of the river. The founder, who died in 1239, desired in his will to be buried in the priory church, as did his son Peter, who died in 1275 and was also a benefactor of the canons. Several other burials in the priory church are recorded between this date and 1490, including several members of the family of Jernegan or Jerningham, who held the patronage of the priory from the fourteenth century until the Dissolution. The patronage probably came to this family by the marriage in 1320 of Sir Walter Jernegan and Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert of Somerleyton.

The priory was a small one. In 1291 its income was only £26 17s. 4 1/2d., derived from thirteen parishes in Norfolk and fourteen in Suffolk, though in 1535, shortly before its suppression, the net income was returned as £49 11s. 7d. In August, 1536, when an inventory of the goods

of the priory was taken, the total value amounted to only £37 0s. 9d., including growing corn worth £11 13s. 4d. and cattle and implements to the value of £12 1s. 0d. The furniture was plain and mostly old, and the only silver articles listed were a pyx and two chalices in the church, and a pair of censers, a ship, a salt and a dish. There was an old and broken organ in the vestry, but no service-books are mentioned. The house was probably in decline at the time of the Dissolution, for the inventory gives evidence that the priory was at one time more wealthy. The Prior, it also reveals, had appropriated one of the guest chambers for his own use. This state of affairs may possibly be connected with the fact that William Dale, prior, and the convent, appear on the Pardon Roll for 1509-10, for some reason that has not come down to us. By way of contrast, it may be mentioned that in 1370 Prior Roger de Haddiscoe presented to St. Nicholas' Church, Great Yarmouth, a fine rood loft which was destroyed at the Reformation, and built a chapel in the same church.

Records are extant of five visitations of the house between 1493 and 1532. On the first occasion the canons numbered six, including the prior, Thomas Bagot, who was reported for not showing the accounts to the brethren, who said they were

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HURST CASTLE

HAMPSHIRE

By

O. E. CRASTER, M.A.

(Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments)

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HISTORY

IN 1538 a reconciliation between the Emperor Charles V and Francis I, King of France, whose continued rivalry it had been the business of English diplomacy to foster, led inevitably to a very real danger of an invasion of England. Henry VIII, King of England, thereupon set about the strengthening of the fortifications of the coasts facing the Continent. To this work he diverted some of the money and much of the material derived from the suppression of the monasteries. Large numbers of men were employed, and in a space of eight years or less many new castles and blockhouses were erected along the coast from Hull to Milford Haven.

Hurst Castle was one of a series of forts in this scheme, designed to defend Southampton and the Solent. Castles were also built at Southsea, Netley and Calshot on the Hampshire Coast, and at Sandown, East and West Cowes and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. From a report of the Earl of Southampton and Lord St. John to Cromwell in 1539 on the defences of the Isle of Wight it is clear that there was no previous fortification on the site, though Sir James Wursley, Captain of the Isle of Wight, who had died the year before, had built a tower just opposite on the Island. The Earl of Southampton reported that if this tower, which was ill-devised, was rebuilt and a castle built on the mainland on the hard sand called the Hurst they could

together command all shipping entering the Solent by the Needles. Hurst Castle was begun in 1541. The work was finished three years later, and in 1545 a gunner was appointed at a wage of 6d. a day. The following year more gunners and a Master Gunner were appointed.

The castle was built in the form of a central twelve-sided tower surrounded by a curtain wall on which are three semi-circular bastions. Some work of alteration or repair was carried out at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, as there is an account of 1567 for burning lime at the castle. The defences do not, however, appear to have been well maintained; for in 1589 and 1593 the Captain of the castle, no doubt influenced by the renewed threat of a Spanish invasion, petitioned the Privy Council for ordnance and stores and money for the repair of the gun platforms, which were too decayed to be able to support the guns. In 1608 Commissioners were appointed to survey the decay, and the following year extensive repairs were carried out. Part of an "aid" collected in Wiltshire was assigned for the repairs. But in 1628, when there was danger of a French attack, the castle was again in an inefficient state; for, when ordered to stop some Flemish ships, the porter had neither powder nor shot, and only four or five of his twenty-seven pieces of ordnance would do any service, and they but for a shot or

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WARKWORTH CASTLE²₂₁



History

WARKWORTH first appears in history in 737, when Ceolwulf, King of Northumbria, gave it with its church to the abbot and monks of Lindisfarne. In the next century, the Danes laid the whole country waste, but there is a brief historical reference to the place in the reign of Osbert, the last King of Northumbria (died 857), who took Warkworth away from the monks. Thereafter it remained with the rulers of Northumberland, whose stronghold was Bamburgh. Warkworth is next mentioned in the eleventh century, when the Norman earl of Northumberland, Robert of Mowbray, gave its tithes to Tynemouth Priory.

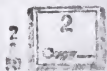
In 1139 Henry, son of David I of Scotland, was created earl of Northumberland by the treaty of Durham, but the royal castles of Bamburgh and Newcastle-upon-Tyne were excepted from the grant. As the new earl needed a strong place as the head of his earldom, it is probable that it was he who built the first castle at Warkworth, or perhaps strengthened an earlier motte-and-bailey castle by the addition of a stone curtain wall, with a hall and chamber against the inside of the west wall. At any rate, there was a castle at Warkworth by 1158, in which year Henry II granted "the castle and manor" to Roger, son of Richard, who had served bravely in the Welsh Wars.

Roger probably added little to the defences of the castle, though part of the east curtain wall may be his work, and in 1173, when William the Lion of Scotland besieged it, the castle was too weak for defence. Roger therefore retired to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which castle he was constable, and successfully defended it.

In 1178, he was succeeded by his son Robert, who added much to the strength of Warkworth Castle. He built the great gateway and the present south wall, including the Carrickfergus Tower, and improved the hall, great chamber, chapel and other buildings. He died in 1214 and was succeeded by his son John, who was one of the committee of twenty-five barons to which the Great Charter subjected King John.

John's grandson, Robert, after a long minority due to his father's premature death in a tournament, became prominent in the affairs of the kingdom and distinguished himself in the Scottish Wars. In 1292 Edward I was himself at Warkworth for one night. Robert died in 1310 and was succeeded by his son John Clavering. At this period the long-drawn-out Scottish War and the disturbed state of the border required that the castle should be well-manned and provisioned, partly at the King's expense, and kept in good repair. These precautions were justified in 1327 when the Scots twice besieged the castle without

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AUDLEY END
TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF THE
STATE-ROOM PICTURES

*lent to the Ministry of Works
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BROUGHAM CASTLE

WESTMORLAND

By JOHN CHARLTON, M.A., F.S.A.
Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

HISTORY

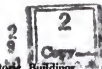
BROUGHAM CASTLE stands on the south bank of the River Eamont near its confluence with the River Lowther. Its site has been of strategic importance since the first century A.D. when Agricola and the Roman armies crossed the Eamont on their way to Scotland. Indeed, as early as his first Scottish campaign, Agricola probably established a fort there to guard the river-crossing. It was early a focus of Roman roads northwards to Carlisle, southwards to Chester, south-eastwards across the Pennines to York, and south-westwards through the Lake Hills towards the farts at Ambleside and Watercrock. The Roman road-book, the Antonine Itinerary, gives the name of the fort at Brougham as *Broccavum*.

South of the Castle (and outside the area controlled by the Ministry) can be seen the remains of a Roman auxiliary fort, about 4½ acres in extent. It has never been excavated, but study of chance finds of inscriptions, pottery and coins and comparison with other northern Roman forts suggest that it was probably built or rebuilt in stone in the second century and that occupation continued into the late fourth century. It was occupied by auxiliary (i.e. non-legionary troops) and its size is sufficient to house a garrison a thousand strong. Inscriptions show that at different times both cavalry and infantry were stationed there.

As might be expected at an important road junction, there appears to have been an extensive civil settlement outside the fort, to judge from the number of chance finds of tombstones and altars made to the east along the Appleby road. These show a preponderance of non-Roman names and a preference for native gods and suggest a larger and more varied community than the collection of camp-followers and ex-soldiers found outside the average Roman fort. One tombstone, now built up in a passage on the second floor of the Keep, is probably that of a Christian, to judge from the form of words used.

Medieval

In the Middle Ages Brougham marked the north-western limit of a great tract of land, stretching from the River Eamont to Stainmore, to which the name of Westmorland was then restricted. This tract, in the time of William the Conqueror, lay under the rule of Malcolm III of Scotland (1057-93). Even after William II's capture and settlement of Carlisle in 1092 Westmorland was not finally assured to England and the disturbances of Stephen's reign put it once more under Scottish control. The death of David I of Scotland (1124-53) and the robust policy of Henry II (during whose reign Brougham Keep was built) brought the north-west back finally into English hands. Brougham was



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SCALLOWAY CASTLE SHETLAND

By B. H. St. J. O'Neil, M.A., V.-P.S.A.
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments

History

THE marriage of James III, King of Scotland, with Margaret, daughter of Christian I, King of Norway and Denmark, was proposed on condition that Orkney and Shetland were handed to the Scottish King as part of the princess's dowry. It was finally agreed that 10,000 florins should be paid in cash and that Orkney should be held as a pledge for the payment of a further 50,000 florins. This was in 1468. Eight months later the 10,000 florins had not been paid. In 1469, therefore, Shetland also was handed over as a pledge for 8,000 florins. Finally in 1471 both Orkney and Shetland were annexed to the Scottish crown, although for two centuries it was recognised that the right of redemption still existed.

In spite of this changed situation it was not long before a Sinclair regained the leading position in the islands, which his forebears had held as earls under the Norse Kings. In 1564, however, Queen Mary granted the whole of the royal estates in both Orkney and Shetland to her half-brother, Robert Stewart. There followed over forty years of misgovernment of the islands, first by Robert Stewart, who became Earl of Orkney in 1581, and later by Earl Patrick, who succeeded his father in 1592 and held the estates until his imprisonment in 1609.

It was Earl Patrick who erected Scalloway Castle, no doubt as a suitable headquarters for his representative and an occasional residence for himself, since he had in Orkney his principal house, first the Earl's Palace at Birsay, which his father built, and later that which is now known as the Earl's Palace in Kirkwall. He exacted forced labour from his tenants for the building of the castle, although the story that the mortar was mixed with blood as well as eggs need not be accepted as more than an expression of hatred for an oppressor. Earl Patrick did not at once pay fully for his misdeeds, and was allowed bail, but his power for evil remained, and, after an attempt by his son to recover power by force, both father and son were executed in 1615.



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NOLTLAND CASTLE, WESTRAY, ORKNEY

By W. Douglas Simpson, M.A., D.LITT.,
F.S.A., F.S.A. SCOT., Hon. F.R.I.A.S.

History

NOLTLAND CASTLE is situated on the north-east side of the Island of Westray, overlooking its harbour at Pierowall, the Håfn of the *Orkneyinga Saga*—"the best and only real harbour in the Orkney Islands," as it has been described by a modern Norse historian of the Vikings. Viking graves, dating from the ninth century, have been found in the sand dunes north of the village. To the west, the castle is protected by a line of hills, to the north by the rocky coast, and to the south by the Loch of Burness, a small fresh-water lake, the haunt of wildfowl. Thus the only easy access to the castle is from the harbour on the east. Formerly the loch is said to have had an outlet to the north, passing the castle on the Pierowall side, and so forming a kind of moat. On the foreshore at Pierowall is the ruined church of St. Mary, which, like the castle, is now maintained by the Ministry of Works. It consists of a nave and chancel, the latter canted to the south in a very unusual manner. The south wall of the nave is medieval, but the whole church has been much reconstructed in post-Reformation times. Two monuments preserved within the ruin show lettering of very high quality.

The castle was founded by Gilbert Balfour, a younger son of Balfour of Mountquhannie, in Fife, where Protestantism took early and vigorous root. Gilbert Balfour appears to have at once cast in his lot with the Reformers. Along with two of his brothers, he was implicated in the murder of Cardinal Beaton in 1546, and thereafter underwent the famous siege of St. Andrews Castle. Upon its surrender, with the other assassins and their chaplain, John Knox, he did penance for his crime at the oar of a French galley. According to Knox, the three Balfours were "men without God"; they had "neither fear of God nor love of virtue, further than their present commodity persuaded them." Subsequently, Gilbert reappears upon the Scottish scene as Master of Queen Mary's Household, and husband of Margaret Bothwell, sister of Adam, Bishop of the Orkneys—from whom, in 1560, he obtained a grant of the island of Westray. His association with Queen Mary enabled him to climb



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Cambuskenneth Abbey

By Stewart Cruden

INSPECTOR OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS
FOR SCOTLAND

2

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History

THE name of Cambuskenneth is probably derived from Cambus-Kenneth which means "the creek or field of Kenneth." No doubt it commemorates some episode at this place associated with one of the Scots kings of that name, perhaps Kenneth II who is traditionally supposed to have defeated the Picts here in the ninth century.

The Abbey of Cambuskenneth was founded in 1147, probably by David I, King of Scots, of whom Wyntoun in the fifteenth century wrote:—

"He illumynd in his dayis
His landys wyth kirkis and wyth abbayis."

It was colonised by monks, of the Augustinian Order or Order of Canons Regular, from Aroise Abbey near Arras in France, who also established houses at Jedburgh, Holyrood, St. Andrews and other places during the reign of the Saintly King. Dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, it was variously known as "The Monastery, or Abbey of Stirling," "St. Mary of Cambuskenneth" and "St. Mary of Stirling." To this day Stirling has a street named St. Mary's Wynd.

Charters and donations were granted to the Abbey by King David and by all ranks of society, so that within a century the establishment had become one of the most prosperous in the country. These endowments were not only of money, but also of land, tofts, fishing rights ("one net in the water of Forth"), tithes, salt-pans, cattle, goods ("20 Cudeni or Kebbocks of cheese of the King's revenues at Stirling," "The half of the skins and tallow of all beasts slain for the King's use at Stirling"), and of other churches and church revenues. For it was a characteristic of the Augustinian Order that they took charge of parish churches and performed ecclesiastical functions in any place, whereas monks of other Orders seldom discharged these duties out of their monasteries. The priests appointed to the parish churches by the Abbey were responsible to the Bishop for the discharge of their spiritual duties and to the Abbot for the temporalities of their respective churches. For instance, in the middle of the twelfth



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GRIME'S GRAVES

WEETING, NORFOLK

HISTORY

Grime's Graves are prehistoric flint-mines with associated workshops.

The earliest written reference to them, so far as is known, is in Camden's *Britannia*, of 1586, in which the author states, "At a mile's distance eastward of Weeting is a hill with certain small trenches of ancient fortifications called Grime's Graves, of which name the inhabitants can give no account." The name is probably derived from some mythical Norse figure, to whom other ancient earth-works in different parts of the country are ascribed (e.g., Grim's Ditch, Grim's Pound) in the same way as other similar ancient remains are ascribed to the Devil. A century and a half later, in 1739, Rev. F. Blomefield described the site as "a very curious Danish encampment. . . in it are great numbers of large deep pits, joined together in a regular manner . . . the largest seeming to be in the centre, where probably the . . . Commander's Tent was. The pits are dug so deep, and are so numerous that they are capable not only of receiving a very great army, but also of covering it from the eyes of passers-by." This original explanation held the field for over a century till in 1852 Rev. C. R. Manning after some superficial digging, stated that his "examination appeared fully to confirm the opinion that the remains were those of a British Village."

It was not until 1870 that the true explanation of the pits was revealed by the exertions of Canon Greenwell who scientifically excavated one pit to the bottom, and proved that Grime's Graves are mines from which Neolithic man dug the flint to make his tools.

Canon Greenwell's pit is to the south-east of the area, and for nearly half a century it remained the only one explored. It was not until 1914 that the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia decided to continue excavation, and opened a pit (No. 1) near the middle of the area. After the War of 1914-18, excavation was continued, almost annually, until the renewed outbreak of War in 1939. In 1931, the

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FINCHALE PRIORY

DURHAM

By SIR CHARLES PEERS, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
(Formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments)

HISTORY

ST. GODRIC OF FINCHALE

THE story of St. Godric, as written by his contemporary, Reginald of Durham, is picturesque in the extreme. An adventurous nature showed in him from the first, and, beginning as a travelling pedlar in his boyhood, he seems to have made a journey to Rome when about 20 years old, and on his return took to the sea, where he speedily became a skilful and daring sailor. He was born (perhaps in Norfolk) about 1065 and became a sailor in 1086, trading as part owner of a vessel in the North Sea, and making voyages to Scotland, Denmark and Flanders. In 1102 he took his ship to the Mediterranean, and it seems probable that he was the "Guderic, a pirate from the Kingdom of England," who gave a passage to King Baldwin I of Jerusalem from Arsuf to Jaffa. On his return journey he landed in Spain and made the pilgrimage to Compostella. After a short stay in his native land he set out once more, to St. Gilles in Provence and to Rome, and, returning, undertook yet a third journey to Rome, this time taking his mother with him.

Throughout his active life he seems to have looked forward to retiring from the world, and his first essay in the solitary life began in 1104, when he settled in a lonely place near Carlisle. From this he went to join a hermit at Wolsingham, but on the hermit's death in 1106 he

took up his travels once more and went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. While at Wolsingham he was told in a vision that, on his return from pilgrimage, St. Cuthbert would find him a hermitage at a place called Finchale, the situation of which was unknown to him. When back again in England he settled for a time at Whitby, and from there went to Durham, where he attached himself to the Cathedral Priory and so first came to know where Finchale actually was. Ranulf Flambard, Bishop of Durham, gave him leave to settle there about the year 1110. At his first coming he seems to have chosen a spot on the bank of the Wear about a mile above the site now occupied by the Priory, and did not move to Finchale itself till 1115. It was then a wild and overgrown place, liable to floods and infested with poisonous snakes, and his first dwelling-place was a rude hut with a roof of sods. After a time Godric built a small structure of rough timber as a chapel of St. Mary, and attached to it a place where he could live and keep his possessions. In later years, when his reputation for sanctity had attracted many visitors, a second chapel, of stone, was built for him from their offerings. It was larger than St. Mary's Chapel and was dedicated in honour of St. John Baptist.

From the time of his settlement at Finchale till his death in 1170 the

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MAIDEN CASTLE

DORSET

By R. E. M. WHEELER,
C.I.E., M.C., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Provinces
in the University of London.



RECURRENT features of the chalk-downs of southern England, though by no means peculiar to them, are the ancient hill-top fortifications which are commonly called "camps" or "hill-forts." Neither term is wholly correct. Some of these fortifications were mere shells or refuges to which the occupants of the homesteads and villages of the countryside could have recourse in time of trouble. Others were permanently occupied as villages or small towns which fortified themselves, just as later the Romano-British or medieval valley-towns fortified themselves on the principle of self-help in an age of uncertain control. Of the latter class perhaps the most famous, though not actually the largest, is Maiden Castle, two miles south-west of Dorchester, in Dorset.

Excavations conducted here in 1934-7 revealed more than the visitor can see to-day on the ground, but the superficial vestiges of this great earthwork are impressive enough. It occupies a saddle-backed hill-top 1,000 yards in length, and its tumultuous three-fold defences dominate the landscape. It is thus described by Thomas Hardy: "At one's every step forward it rises higher against the south sky, with an obtrusive personality that compels the senses to regard it and consider. The eyes may bend in another direction, but never without the consciousness of its heavy, high-shouldered presence at its point of vantage. . . . The profile of the whole stupendous ruin, as seen at a distance of a mile eastwards, is clearly cut as that of a marble inlay. It is varied with protuberances, which from hereabouts have the animal aspect of warts, wens, knuckles, and hips. It may indeed be likened to an enormous many-limbed organism of an antediluvian time . . . lying lifeless, and covered with a thin green cloth, which hides its substance, while revealing its contour."

The excavations referred to showed that this imposing complex was no sudden growth. It was, in fact, the product of three distinct eras. The first era was that of the Late Stone (Neolithic) and Early Bronze Ages, roughly 2000-1500 B.C. After a gap of more



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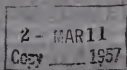
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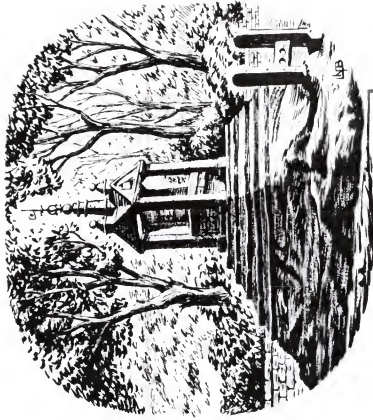
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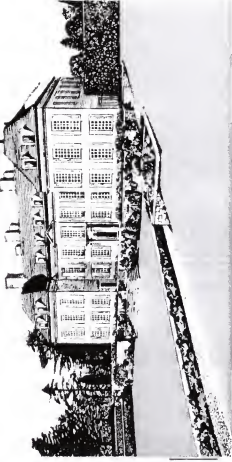
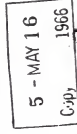


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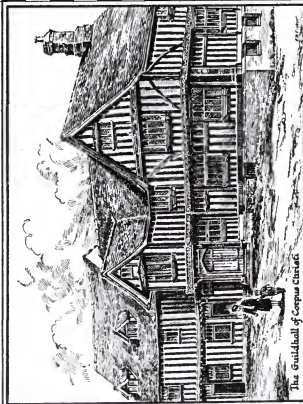
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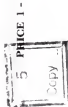


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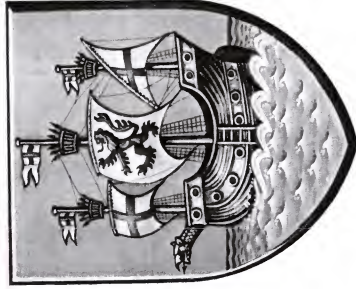
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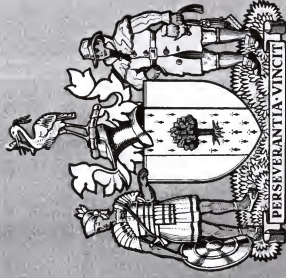
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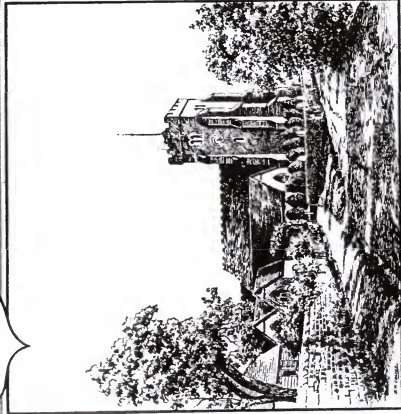
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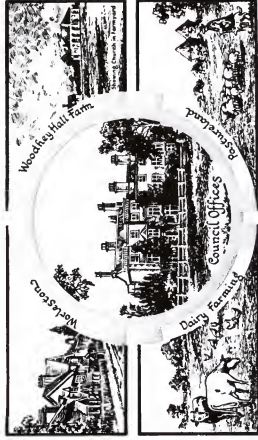
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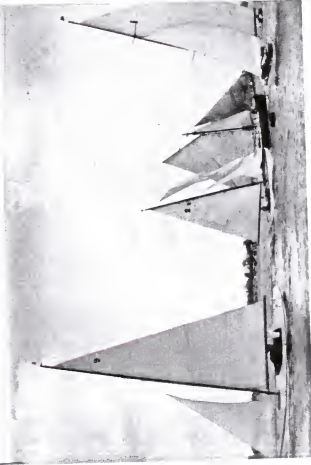
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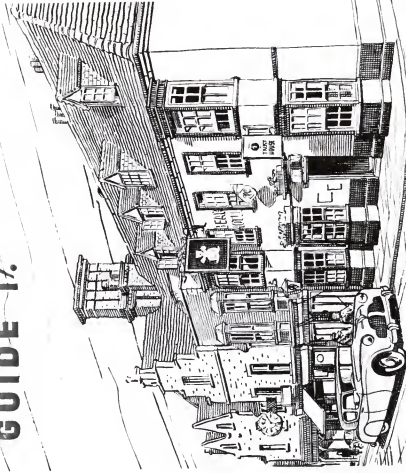
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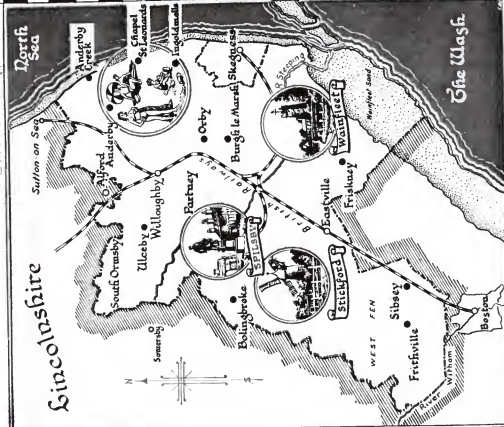
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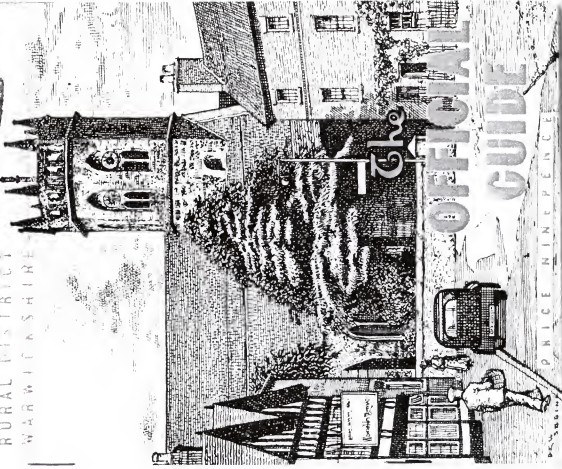
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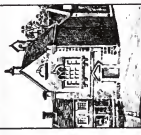
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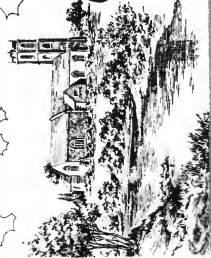
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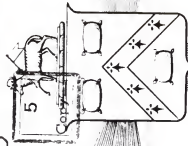
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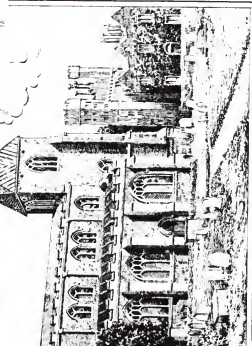
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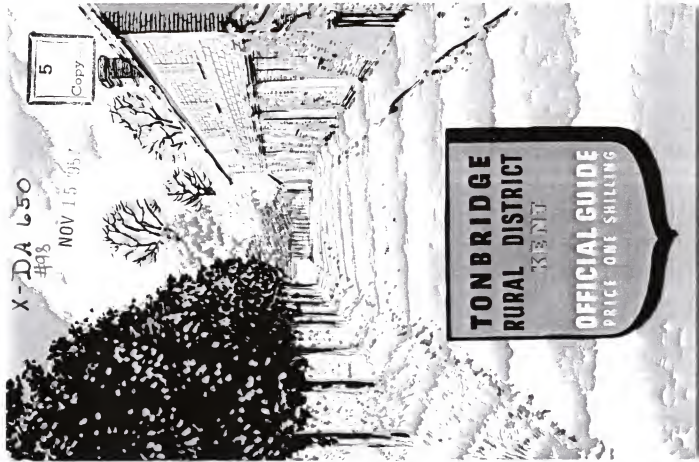
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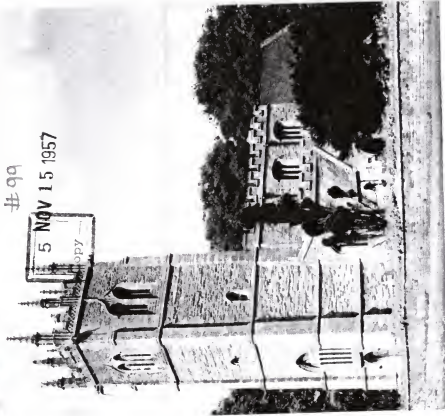
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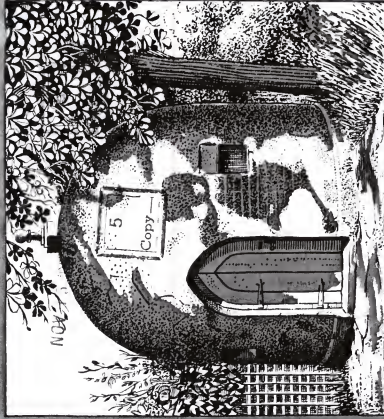
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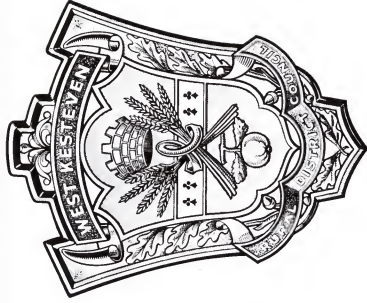
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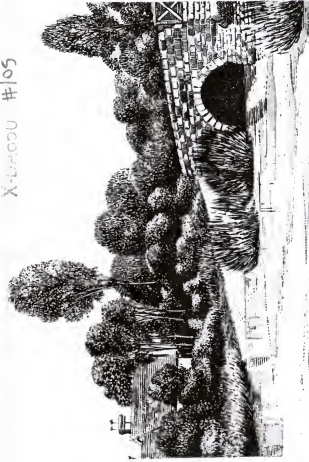
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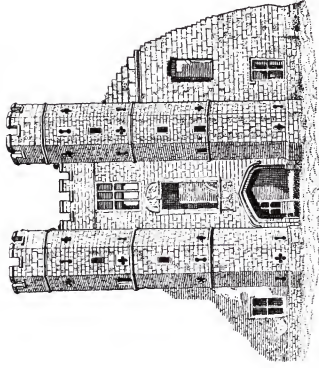
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